

RUSSIAN TRANSLATION SERIES
OF THE
PEABODY MUSEUM OF ARCHAEOLOGY AND ETHNOLOGY
HARVARD UNIVERSITY
VOL. V, NO. 1

PHYSICAL ANTHROPOLOGY OF AFGHANISTAN: I-II

BY
G.F. DEBETS



Illustrations and Notes by LOUIS DUPREE
Translated by EUGENE V. PROSTOV
Edited by HENRY FIELD

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PREFACE

These four parts were received during October, 1966, from my colleague, Dr. G.F. Debets, Institute of Ethnology, Academy of Sciences of the U.S.S.R., Moscow.

Dr. Debets, Soviet physical anthropologist, was Secretary of the International Congress of Anthropological and Ethnological Sciences held in Moscow, August 3–10, 1964. At this time he outlined to me plans for an anthropometric survey of Afghanistan, the only remaining major lacuna in the great survey of the peoples of Southwestern Asia – from the Nile to the Indus and from Mt. Kazbek in the Caucasus to the Arabian Sea.

Three years later the first part in Russian arrived; this was followed by the other three parts. The title was, *Antropologicheskie issledovaniia Afganistane: I-IV*, Institut Istorii Akademii Nauk SSR, Moscow, 1965.

Since 1936 Mr. Eugene V. Prostov has translated several books and many articles, all listed in my "Bibliography of Soviet Archaeology and Physical Anthropology, 1936–67" with 167 titles. We are most grateful for his expertise. Mr. Prostov comments, "I have given some of the more generally known names of tribes in the accepted form within the text, with exact transliteration of Russian forms on the left-hand margin. For the most part, the names of unfamiliar tribes within the text follow Russian transliteration, where no distinction is made between Kh and H, G and Gh, K and Q, V and W, Y and I, etc."

In the majority of cases the final form of transliteration was determined by Dr. Louis Dupree. The Russian transliterations proved most helpful.

Measurements, observations and photographs are now available in a wide band from Egypt to India and from Soviet Central Asia (Uzbekistan, Tadzhikistan, Kazakhstan, Turkestan and Kirghizia), the Caucasus and Transcaucasia, Anatolia, Syria, Jordan, Iraq, Iran (Persia), West Pakistan and India.

As mentioned above Afghanistan was the major lacuna. These new anthropometric data recorded by Debets on 5,224 individuals from 58 groups, ranging from the Helmand to the Bashgul rivers, together with the excellent racial type and group photographs and notes by Dr. Louis Dupree, provide for the first time a splendid array from Afghanistan. Unfortunately, the anthropometric data collected by Dr. Gordon Bowles remain unpublished. Thanks to the research by Dr. G.F. Debets and M.K. Sarvari, N.M. Selim and M.A. Ziyar, Ubaidulla Isa and Sayyid Sultan-Shah Khomman, University of Kabul, these important new data have been published, first in Russian and now in English. The University of Kabul is to be congratulated upon encouraging and financing this work.

Attention must be called to the fact that Debets did not include group Nos. 44–58 with 1,667 individuals on Maps 1–3. For this reason Dr. Dupree did not add the place-names with coordinates and comments for Part IV.

Some observations regarding the tables are desirable:

1. Numbers for each group (Nos. 1–17, 18–29, and 30–43) are given in Tables 1, 14, 27 and 40 and have not been repeated for each table.
2. In some tables the numbers 3 and 8 can be distinguished only with difficulty. The last two figures in the right-hand column of table 4 are almost illegible but are probably 33.
3. In table 4, *et al.*, Debets has used X for M = mean.

Amid the excellent series of racial type photographs, No. 43 may not be the same man as in No. 44 although a change of turban, removal of glasses may well raise this doubt.

In figure 58 the Baluchi (Sinjarani) blind poet is playing a musical instrument very similar to that used by a Baluchi near Kalat, West Pakistan (*see* No. 5 in following list, figures 57 and 61; here it is called *sarinda*). The latter is on deposit in the Peabody Muse-

um, together with photographs and other musical instruments collected by Julia Allen Field during the Peabody Museum—University of Karachi Joint Expedition to West Pakistan, 1955.

Attention is called to the article by George Maranjian entitled, "The distribution of ABO blood groups in Afghanistan," *AJPA*, Vol. 10, p. 263, 1958.

In preparing this material for publication I have had the expert editorial assistance of Mrs. Edith M. Laird, who standardized the spellings of place-names and also checked the IBM copy for photo-offset.

I must reaffirm our gratitude to Dr. G.F. Debets for giving us the privilege of publishing this new material in our Russian Translation Series (PMRTS).

Map 1 was redrawn by Mrs. Svetlana Rockwell in Cambridge, Massachusetts; Maps 2–3 by Mr. William W. Genna in Coconut Grove, Florida. The location of Group Nos. 44–58 is not given on Maps 1–3.

The typing of the translation was by Birdie P. Levine; some sections were retyped by Miss Judith A. Voliner in Coconut Grove, Florida.

Mrs. Eva Nyqvist in Palo Alto, California, prepared copy for photoduplication on my IBM machine. We are grateful for her care and skill.

Mrs. Naomi Stratton, former Editor of Peabody Museum Publications, made editorial changes and recommendations on form and style.

Dr. J.O. Brew, former Director of Peabody Museum, encouraged the publication of these anthropometric data on Afghanistan.

In order to place these new anthropometric data in their correct perspective in relation to adjoining and other areas, attention is called to my selected publications:

1. Bibliography of Soviet Archaeology and Physical Anthropology, 1936–67 including Nos. 1–167, June 5, 1967. Distributed by Field Research Projects, Coconut Grove, Florida, 33133.
2. Contributions to the Anthropology of the Soviet Union. Smithsonian Miscellaneous Collections, Vol. 110, No. 13, pp. 244 with 5 plates, 1948.
3. Contributions to the Anthropology of the Caucasus. Peabody Museum Papers, Vol. XLVIII, No. 1, pp. 154, 235 tables, 9 graphs, 24 collotype figures and large tribal map, 1953.
4. Ancient and Modern Man in Southwestern Asia: I-II, University of Miami, 1956 and 1961.
5. An Anthropological Reconnaissance in West Pakistan: with Appendices on the Archaeology and Natural History of Baluchistan and Bahawalpur. Peabody Museum Papers, Vol. LII, pp. 332, 118 tables, 144 figures and 8 maps, 1959. *See* Baluchis and Brahuis.
6. Contributions to the Anthropology of Iran, Field Museum of Natural History, Anthropological Series, Vol. 29, Pt. 1, pp. 1–507 and Pt. 2, pp. 508–706 with 144 plates, 24 figures and 3 maps, 1939. Translated into Farsi by Franklin Publications, 1966.
7. Contributions to the Physical Anthropology of India: I-IV on American Documentation Institute Microfilm Nos. 7909–7912, pp. 460, 1963.
8. Bibliographies on Southwestern Asia: I-VII with 6 Subject Indexes for Anthropogeography, Zoology and Botany, University of Miami, 1953–63.

In addition, the following titles deal primarily with the peoples of Soviet Central Asia and the Caucasus, Henry Field, editor:

1. Anthropological Composition of the Population of Central Asia, and the Ethnogenesis of Its Peoples by L.V. Oshanin. Peabody Museum Russian

- Translation Series (PMRTS), Vol. II, Nos. 1-3. 1964-66. Translated by Vladimir M. Maurin.
2. Contributions to the Physical Anthropology of the Soviet Union by V.V. Bunak, G.F. Debets, M.G. Levin and others. PMRTS, Vol. I, No. 2. 1960. Translated by Vladimir M. Maurin.
 3. Contributions to the Physical Anthropology of Central Asia and the Caucasus by M.G. Abdushelishvili, V.V. Ginzburg, N.N. Miklashevskaya, T.A. Trofimova and others. PMRTS, Vol. III, No. 2. 1968. Translated by Barbara Honeyman Heath.
 4. Contributions to the Archaeology of Armenia by V.P. Alekseev and others. PMRTS, Vol. III, No. 3. 1968. Translated by Arlene Krimgold.

Word arrived from Moscow of the death of Dr. George F. Debets on January 19, 1969. This is indeed a great loss to Anthropology for he was among the leading physical anthropologists of the Soviet Union. His anthropometric researches on selected groups from the Caucasus to northeastern Siberia, as well as his array of published works during the past four decades, will long stand as a major contribution to our knowledge of the peoples of the Soviet Union. His energy, ability, industry, perseverance and writing skill remain as a shining example for the present and future generations of contributors to the knowledge of mankind.

I met Debets at the Institute of Anthropology in Moscow during September 1934, after traveling from Baku. His friendly enthusiasm was inspiring and thus remained for more than thirty years.

As Secretary of the International Congress held in Moscow during 1964, Debets received worldwide recognition from the delegates. Furthermore, since Dr. S.P. Tolstov, also my friend since 1934, was unable to greet the members of the Congress because of illness, Debets read his opening Address in the Great Hall of Moscow University.

Academician Mstislav Keldysh, President, Academy of Sciences of the U.S.S.R., paid tribute to the archaeological explorations by Tolstov in Central Asia, especially at Khorezm (Khwarazm) and in the Kyzyl Kum Desert. Then, turning to Debets seated on his left, he congratulated him on his anthropometric researches throughout the country. Debets received an ovation from the delegates.

In the years ahead, the work of Debets will be quoted often, more often than that of any other contemporary Soviet physical anthropologist.

At the close of this International Congress, I suggested to Debets that he undertake the Anthropometric Survey of Afghanistan, this area being the major lacuna for descriptive and statistical data on the peoples of Southwestern Asia. By this I meant that anthropometric data are available to the north of Afghanistan by Oshanin, Rychkov and others, to the west from Iran by Field, to the northwest in the Caucasus and Transcaucasia by Debets, Abdushelishvili, Ginzburg, Miklashevskaya, Trofimova and many others, and to the south in West Pakistan by Field.

The rich array of anthropometric data recorded on 86 groups in Afghanistan by Debets and his Afghan colleagues will stand as a great memorial to Soviet-Afghan scientific achievement.

In his final letter to me, received in November 1968, Debets requested me to acknowledge the generous assistance of the Afghan Government, especially the Minister of the Interior.

In conclusion, this anthropometric survey of Afghanistan forms a most welcome addition to our knowledge of the physical characters of the peoples of Southwestern Asia.

HENRY FIELD

PART I

BAGHLAN, BALKH, KUNAR, QUNDUZ AND LOGAR PROVINCES

Toward the close of 1964 and at the beginning of 1965, with the participation of scientific associates, M. K. Sarvari and N. M. Selim, of Kabul University, anthropometric data were recorded on selected ethnic groups.

1. Afghan Hindus and Sikhs. Residents of Kabul, predominantly merchants. Fifty were Hindus and 22 Sikhs. No statistically significant differences were observed between these two religious groups.

2. Gujars (Gujaris or Gudjars). From Khunanukats and Sunagala settlements, Kunar Province.

3. Nari. From Narlei settlement, Kunar Province. They speak Karundji, a dialect of the Gavarbati language, which belongs with the so-called Kohistani languages.

4. Chilasi. From Chilasi settlement, Kunar Province. Philologists regard their language as a dialect of the Pashai.

5. Kati. From Kamdesh village and neighboring hamlets, Kunar Province. Their language belongs to the Kafir (Nuristan) group.

6. Ormuri. From Baraki-Barak [Barqi Barq] settlement, Logar Province. Either Dari or Pushtu is spoken, but Ormuri still survives in a few families among the older generation.

7. Pushtun.¹ From Kunar Valley. Belong to several tribes (Safi, Mohmand, Mahmud, etc.). Many are Pushtunized descendants of aboriginal groups of the Kunar Valley, and when asked regarding their tribal affiliation, answer "Tajik"; this is also true of the Chilasi and many of the Nari.

8. Pushtun (Durrani). Measured in Qunduz Province. Nomads. Migrated about 30 years ago from Kandahar Province.

9. Tajiks. From Charikar town and surrounding villages. Majority are merchants and artisans.

10. Tajiks. From Balkh Province. Measured in Daulatabad north of Balkh.

11. Hazara. From Doshi District. Measured in Kayon settlement. Ismaelians.

12. Hazara. From Ghorband Valley. Natives of Sorkhe Pars settlement. Measured in Kabul, where some worked in an automobile reprocessing plant, others in various trades. Shiah.

13. Mogholi. Measured in Ab Qul settlement, Baghlan Province. Currently speak Pushtu, and, a few, Dari. Belong to two tribal groups, the Khurdakzai and Zamhudaiddat. Migrated from the south (according to them, from Kandahar Province) 30 to 50 years ago.

14. Uzbeks. Measured in Daulatabad, Balkh Province. Do not recall tribal affiliation, but some old men say they are Uzbeks-Chagatais. Designation "Sart" is totally unknown. The dialect substitutes "y" for "dj"; yol = road; yetti = seven; yakshi = good, etc.

15. Turkomans.² Measured in Imam Said town, Qunduz Province. When asked their tribal affiliation, they mention smaller tribal subdivisions (Kara-Turkoman, etc.).

1. Alternative spellings: Pustoons or Pukhtoons, cf. Arnold Fletcher, *Afghanistan: highway of conquest*, Cornell University Press, 1965. (E. V. P.) Note. Dupree prefers Pushtun (sing. and pl.), so we have followed his style. (H. F.)

2. See Fletcher, op. cit., p. 325. (E. V. P.)

16. Afshar. Live in two suburban settlements near Kabul; in one they retain the Turkic language which they speak in their family circle. Shiah.

17. Arabs. Measured in Daulatabad, Balkh Province. Natives of Yakhdon and Khoshalabad villages. Speak Arabic at home.

With the stated exceptions, all these are sedentary groups, engaged in agriculture, and belong to the Sunni faith.

The data recorded enable us to pose and answer certain questions concerning the ethnogenesis of the Afghans.

1. Historical Circumstances of Spread of Aryan Languages

The basic problem, in the solution of which anthropological data should play an important rôle, is whether the spread of the Aryan (Indo-Iranian) languages was accompanied by mass settlement of their users, or was, in the main, a process of linguistic assimilation which was not connected with any substantial shifts of population. The data we collected are not adequate for the solution of this problem, particularly because we lack the necessary materials regarding the Brahuis of southern Afghanistan; nevertheless, even at this time it is already possible to express certain considerations.

Tajiks (Russ. Tadzhiks) and Pushtun have similar basic physical characters, with the differences of head form resulting mainly, if not entirely, from the physical circumstances of raising children, and, more specifically, from the widespread use by the Tajiks of a type of cradle unknown to the Pushtun. However, both the Tajiks and the Pushtun do not differ greatly from the Arabs, who cannot be regarded as descendants of ancient Aryans. Assuming that the Aryan languages, which appears very probable, developed north of the zone of the Bronze Age cultures of painted pottery, that is to say, in the territory of contemporary Kazakhstan, any mass outmigration from this area would have been followed by formation of great differences in the physical type of the Pushtun and Tajiks, on one hand, and the Arabs, on the other.

Furthermore, the physical type of the Pushtun does not differ in any way from the type of the people of the painted pottery cultures. It is true that we do not as yet possess any data from Afghanistan on the physical type of the bearers of the painted pottery cultures; however, some data exist from such neighboring countries as Iran, Turkmenistan, and the Indus Valley. Accordingly, it appears more probable that historic conditions of the spread of the Aryan languages were basically a process of linguistic assimilation.

Anthropometric data do not preclude the migration of relatively few carriers of Aryan languages. However, the material we collected is as yet insufficient for a detailed solution of the problem.

2. The Question of a Northern European Component

It has been stated for a long time that the Nuristanis (Kafirs³) are distinguished by relatively light pigmentation of hair, eyes, and skin. On this basis, conclusions

3. Fletcher, op. cit., p. 19, states: "Still another interesting people in Afghanistan are the Kafirs, now usually known as Nurs or Nuristanis, of whom perhaps 100,000 live in the eastern province of Nuristan and across the border in Chitral. In the nineteenth century it became known that a strange people living in this remote and mountainous area were fairer of skin than their neighbors, spoke a strange language, and were non-Moslems. . . . This romantic conjecture . . . led to the suggestion that the Kafirs' ancestors might have been ancient Greeks or possibly

were drawn that migrants from Europe were included among the ancestors of the Afghan people. Our anthropometric data permit us to insist that this concept is not correct, insofar as it refers to the Nuristanis of the lower course of the Bashgol River. For example, their pigmentation is not lighter than that of the Pushtun. They are lacking in other physical characters (development of hirsuteness, nasal profile, etc.) that would distinguish them from other Afghan groups and place them closer to European peoples than other Afghans. It is necessary to conduct additional investigations, particularly along the Upper Pech River, where, according to some data on hand, the percentage of brunets is lower than in the other regions. But even now, N. I. Vavilov's deduction of many years ago, strikes us as the more probable, namely that certain peculiarities in the physical type of Nuristanis arose under the influence of isolation. Every other small, isolated group of the Kunar Valley (Chilasi, Nari, and Gujars) also exhibits some specific peculiarities.

3. Other Problems of Ethnic Links of Indo-Iranian Peoples

In spite of considerable similarity among physical types of various ethnic groups of Afghanistan (Pushtun, Tajiks, Arabs, and small groups in Kunar Province), the degree of this similarity is not uniform. The Afghan Hindus display in lip form and in some facial proportions (relation of minimum frontal diameter to bigonial breadth) the closest similarity to the small ethnic groups of the Kunar Valley and to the Nuristanis.

Geographic distribution of these independent features permits us to suggest that they testify to a somewhat closer kinship of the Dardic and the "Kafir" groups with the peoples of northern Hindustan (in the geographic sense, independent of the present political boundaries). It is possible to hope that further investigations would permit deduction, in much greater detail, of the degree of kinship among various groups.

4. Problem of the Ethnogenesis of the Hazara

A significant admixture of a Mongoloid element in the composition of this Afghan group had already been observed long ago. The question arose of the origin of this racial element. Associated with the widespread view of kinship of the physical type of the Hazara with that of the Mongols, another view was expressed, according to which the Mongoloid element, basic in the physical type of the Hazara, was of Himalayan origin. Of decisive significance here would be data regarding the physical type of the pre-Mongoloid population of Afghanistan. These data are not available. But the physical type of contemporary Hazara permits us to insist, with full conviction, that the Mongoloids of Central Asia, whose contemporary representatives are the Mongols, Buryats, Yakuts, Tuvinians, South Altaians, and, in lesser degree, the Kirghiz and Kazakhs, entered into the composition of the Hazara.

The Hazara are mixed, as are all other peoples and ethnic groups. However, the admixture of the Central Asian (and not Himalayan) Mongoloid element in their physical type is greater than in the case of the Turkomans, Uzbeks, and undoubtedly

Christians. . . . Sir George Scott Robertson, who visited the Kafirs toward the close of the nineteenth century, found no Greek or Christian affinities". . . Fletcher cites Robertson (The Kafirs of the Hindu-Kush, London, 1896) to the effect that the Nurs . . . are remarkable mountaineers. In at least one respect the old rumors were true, for they have a strong minority strain of blondism and many Nordic traits, especially among those of the upper social strata. . . . (E.V.P.)

much greater than in the case of the Afghan Mogholi. This latter example is difficult to explain. Why should the Central Asian Mongoloid element be less strongly expressed among the Mogholi than among the Hazara? The Mogholi had preserved their ethnic name; not so long ago, their ancestors still preserved the Mongolian language. For resolving this question additional material is necessary, both for the Hazara and the Mogholi. The question of the Himalayan element cannot be excluded from the discussion.

A large proportion of the forebears of the Hazara lived in Central Asia. However, it does not follow that the Himalayan element is completely unrepresented.

All these considerations will be presented in greater detail and discussed in the course of publication of additional data which it is necessary to collect in other Afghan provinces. It is also desirable to expand the program of investigation, including in it those features which attract the most attention in contemporary anthropology. We are referring to blood groups and dermatoglyphs. It is also necessary to correlate anthropometric data with closely related subjects such as ethnology. The acute lack of correlated information is clear when presenting the results of field work and in the interpretation of anthropometric data.

TABLE 1: AGE GROUPS, HAIR FORM AND HIRsutENESS

No.	Group	No.	Age Groups ¹			Hair Form				Chest Hair ²				
			20-25	26-39	40-60	No.	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	Average (Nos. 1-5)
1.	Afghan Hindus	72	18	50	32	69	70	27	3	13	36	17	5	2.65
2.	Gujars	44	27	53	20	19	63	37	0	9	22	28	16	3.20
3.	Nari	34	38	56	6	25	64	36	0	14	33	5	5	2.54
4.	Chilasi	40	20	55	25	12	67	33	0	19	53	3	3	2.18
5.	Kati	113	23	49	28	64	69	31	0	32	29	15	6	2.34
6.	Ormuri	75	19	48	33	46	52	46	2	35	28	8	3	2.08
7.	Pushtun (Kunar)	100	20	44	36	45	56	40	4	21	35	8	4	2.39
8.	Pushtun (Durrani)	77	2	52	46	22	59	41	0	12	27	19	5	2.78
9.	Tajiks (Charikar)	100	26	52	22	41	63	37	0	37	38	5	0	1.93
10.	Tajiks (Balkh)	102	23	51	26	6	67	33	0	34	42	6	1	1.99
11.	Hazara (Doshi)	100	31	45	24	36	81	19	0	78	16	0	0	1.28
12.	Hazara (Gurband)	80	28	56	16	21	86	14	0	81	16	0	0	1.22
13.	Mogholi (Moghuls)	72	18	43	39	17	82	18	0	47	29	10	0	1.86
14.	Uzbeks	97	14	60	26	3	100	0	0	57	23	5	2	1.87
15.	Turkomans	100	23	48	29	4	100	0	0	61	27	3	0	1.54
16.	Afshar	100	25	39	36	35	60	40	0	28	35	10	3	2.25
17.	Arabs	90	18	45	37	-	-	-	-	30	39	10	1	2.14

Notes. ¹Percentages. ²Aged 25+. A = straight; B = deep waves; C = low waves; D = very sparse (No. 1);
E = some (No. 2); F = medium (No. 4); G = heavy (No. 5). All figures are given in percentages.

TABLE 2: HIRsutENESS AND PIGMENTATION

Group	Beard ¹					Eyebrows		Skin Color			Eye Color	
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L
Afghan Hindus	0	0	44	8	3.61	35	2.21	58	42	0	92	1.92
Gujars	0	0	50	0	3.50	25	2.18	55	45	0	84	1.84
Nari	0	0	19	5	3.29	41	2.35	85	15	0	88	1.88
Chilasi	0	3	25	3	3.28	15	1.93	65	32	3	72.5	1.72
Kati	1	3	22	3	3.25	23	2.19	83	17	0	80	1.78
Ormuri	0	3	28	5	3.35	35	2.27	59	41	0	75	1.73
Pushtun (Kunar)	1	0	35	11	3.55	32	2.28	77	23	0	86	1.84
Pushtun (Durrani)	0	4	29	7	3.39	36	2.20	83	17	0	61	1.57
Tajiks (Charikar)	0	8	34	3	3.32	22	2.03	91	9	0	76	1.76
Tajiks (Balkh)	2	14	23	0	3.04	13	1.94	82	18	0	87	1.87
Hazara (Doshi)	13	26	9	0	2.57	7	1.96	92	8	0	75	1.75
Hazara (Gurband)	14	22	3	2	2.57	5	1.80	96	4	0	76	1.76
Mogholi (Moghuls)	3	19	19	0	2.93	18	2.11	72	26	2	68	1.68
Uzbeks	2	15	18	1	2.96	11	1.89	93	7	0	80	1.80
Turkomans	8	38	6	0	2.52	3	1.71	81	19	0	82	1.80
Afshar	0	5	39	7	3.48	29	2.12	92	8	0	70	1.68
Arabs	0	3	36	3	3.39	26	2.05	74	26	0	83	1.83

¹ Notes. Aged 25+. A = very sparse (No. 1); B = some (No. 2); C = heavy (No. 4); D = very heavy (No. 5); E = average (Nos. 1-5); F = heavy (No. 3); A - D, F and K are given in percentages; G = medium (Nos. 1-3); H = light (Nos. 3, 7, 9); I = medium (Nos. 10-14); J = swarthy (Nos. 15-18); K = dark (No. 2); L = average (Nos. 0-2).

TABLE 3: PIGMENTATION AND FACIAL OBSERVATIONS

<u>Group</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>Hair Color</u>						<u>Horizontal Facial Profile</u>		<u>Malar Prominence</u>	
		<u>27</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>8</u>		<u>A</u>	<u>B</u>	<u>C</u>	<u>D</u>
Afghan Hindus	67	34	61	5	0	0		65	2.65	71	1.29
Gujars	32	47	53	0	0	0		55	2.55	66	1.41
Nari	29	17	55	17	11	0		59	2.59	68	1.32
Chilasi	24	8	88	4	0	0		15	2.15	32	1.75
Kati	83	22	60	13	4	1		54	2.53	70	1.32
Ormuri	44	27	66	7	0	0		48	2.48	48	1.52
Pushtun (Kunar)	60	33	54	8	5	0		45	2.45	56	1.50
Pushtun (Durrani)	42	74	21	5	0	0		56	2.56	69	1.31
Tajiks (Charikar)	52	42	52	6	0	0		46	2.46	55	1.46
Tajiks (Balkh)	29	31	66	3	0	0		16	2.12	45	1.62
Hazara (Doshi)	59	42	51	3	2	2		3	1.69	10	2.14
Hazara (Gurband)	34	6	65	26	3	0		1	1.58	11	2.13
Mogholi (Moghuls)	54	48	52	0	0	0		17	1.99	21	1.86
Uzbeks	16	50	44	6	0	0		11	1.94	29	1.93
Turkomans	23	4	92	4	0	0		8	1.75	22	2.14
Afshar	49	29	61	10	0	0		22	2.19	26	1.78
Arabs	26	85	15	0	0	0		30	2.30	41	1.64

Notes. A = narrow (No. 3), percentage; B = average (Nos. 1-3); C = weak (No. 1), percentage; D = average (Nos. 1-3).

TABLE 4: FACIAL HEIGHTS AND INDICES

Group	MFH		Biz. B		MFI	Big. B		Chin Prominence	
	<u>X</u>	<u>σ</u>	<u>X</u>	<u>σ</u>		<u>X</u>	<u>σ</u>	<u>A</u>	<u>B</u>
Afghan Hindus	125.0	6.4	133.0	4.6	94.0	102.3	5.4	64	2.61
Gujars	124.7	6.5	137.5	4.6	90.7	103.5	5.1	59	2.59
Nari	122.1	6.3	137.4	4.0	88.8	102.9	5.4	68	2.68
Chilasi	127.2	7.0	138.2	3.9	92.3	105.3	4.0	23	2.43
Kati	122.4	7.1	137.4	4.9	89.1	105.1	5.6	70	2.68
Ormuri	125.1	7.2	137.1	4.2	91.2	106.8	5.3	55	2.52
Pushkun (Kunar)	123.8	7.0	137.8	4.3	89.9	106.2	5.8	59	2.56
Pushkun (Durrani)	129.2	6.0	140.2	4.6	92.2	105.8	5.8	40	2.37
Tajiks (Charikar)	124.1	7.3	136.5	5.3	90.9	104.5	6.0	44	2.38
Tajiks (Balkh)	126.3	6.6	140.0	4.9	90.2	106.9	5.4	36	2.32
Hazara (Doshi)	127.2	6.8	142.5	4.9	89.3	109.6	6.8	40	2.20
Hazara (Gurband)	127.1	5.9	143.3	5.9	88.7	109.1	5.4	28	2.21
Mogholi (Moghuls)	127.5	6.0	139.2	4.8	91.6	108.2	5.9	25	2.17
Uzbeks	125.6	6.3	141.4	5.4	88.8	108.6	5.2	38	2.31
Turkomans	129.0	6.8	141.1	5.6	91.4	110.4	6.5	33	2.26
Afshar	123.6	7.1	135.2	4.5	91.5	105.7	5.5	31	2.22
Arabs	125.9	5.7	140.7	4.8	89.5	108.9	6.2	34	2.33

Notes. A = strong (No. 3), percentage; B = average (Nos. 0-3). MFH = morphological facial height;
MFI = morphological facial index, the result of $\frac{MFH \times 100}{Biz. B}$. Debets uses X for M = mean
throughout tables.

TABLE 5: NASAL BRIDGE AND PROFILE

Group	1		2		3		4		5	
	<u>A</u>	<u>B</u>	<u>C</u>	<u>D</u>	<u>X</u>	<u>σ</u>	<u>X</u>	<u>σ</u>	<u>X</u>	<u>σ</u>
Afghan Hindus	32	2.29	89	2.89	55.3	3.8	51.8	3.1	36.9	2.7
Gujars	47	2.47	100	3.00	56.2	3.1	53.5	3.1	38.0	2.3
Nari	50	2.50	97	2.97	54.9	3.7	52.1	3.0	36.8	1.8
Chilasi	60	2.60	98	2.98	57.3	3.9	53.5	2.2	36.0	2.1
Kati	50	2.50	99	2.99	54.1	3.7	51.5	4.0	35.4	2.4
Ormuri	48	2.48	97	2.97	55.5	3.2	53.0	2.9	36.6	2.4
Pushkun (Kunar)	55	2.55	100	3.00	55.9	3.6	52.8	3.1	36.8	2.8
Pushkun (Durrani)	71	2.71	100	3.00	57.5	4.0	55.4	3.8	37.0	2.6
Tajiks (Charikar)	57	2.57	100	3.00	54.1	3.6	51.9	3.7	36.0	2.5
Tajiks (Balkh)	36	2.31	94	2.94	54.6	3.6	51.3	3.3	36.0	2.6
Hazara (Doshi)	6	1.87	87	2.87	56.8	4.1	51.6	3.3	38.3	2.4
Hazara (Gurband)	3	1.73	70	2.66	54.3	3.6	49.4	3.5	37.1	2.6
Mogholi (Moghuls)	33	2.25	96	2.96	56.4	3.4	52.0	3.4	36.9	2.7
Uzbeks	30	2.24	87	2.86	53.8	3.7	50.3	3.5	36.9	2.7
Turkomans	21	2.12	77	2.76	56.9	3.5	51.6	3.5	36.6	2.9
Afshar	31	2.31	95	2.95	54.5	4.9	51.4	3.3	36.6	2.3
Arabs	48	2.48	97	2.97	56.0	3.7	52.4	3.2	36.6	2.6

Notes. 1 = height of nasal bridge; 2 = transverse profile of nasal ridge; 3 = nasal height from lower edge of eyebrows; 4 = height of nasal bridge; 5 = nasal breadth. A = high (No. 3) percentage; B = average (Nos. 1-3); C = convex (No. 3) percentage; D = average (Nos. 1-3).

TABLE 6: NASAL INDICES AND PROFILE

<u>Group</u>	<u>NI</u>	<u>NI</u>	<u>Nasal Profile</u>							
			<u>A</u>	<u>B</u>	<u>C</u>	<u>D</u>	<u>E</u>	<u>F</u>	<u>G</u>	<u>H</u>
Afghan Hindus	66.8	71.8	35	2.35	13	2.02	3	60	8	29
Gujars	67.6	72.7	41	2.41	23	2.16	0	57	7	36
Nari	67.0	70.7	18	2.18	26	2.26	0	68	0	32
Chilasi	62.8	67.3	30	2.75	15	2.12	0	25	7	68
Kati	65.5	68.7	46	2.46	20	2.08	2	44	11	48
Ormuri	65.9	69.1	41	2.41	25	2.13	3	49	9	39
Pushkun (Kunar)	65.8	69.9	45	2.45	33	2.27	4	32	3	51
Pushkun (Durrani)	64.4	66.9	39	2.39	32	2.28	2	58	5	40
Tajiks (Charikar)	66.6	69.5	42	2.42	28	2.19	1	50	8	41
Tajiks (Balkh)	66.0	70.2	40	2.40	17	2.14	0	59	3	38
Hazara (Doshi)	67.5	74.3	19	2.18	9	1.99	7	67	4	22
Hazara (Gurband)	68.4	75.1	27	2.27	10	1.88	12	58	10	20
Mogholi (Moghuls)	65.4	70.9	21	2.21	8	1.95	7	68	6	19
Uzbeks	68.6	73.4	25	2.25	16	2.07	4	68	6	22
Turkomans	64.3	70.9	30	2.30	7	1.97	3	65	7	25
Afshar	67.2	71.2	39	2.39	25	2.20	3	52	5	40
Arabs	65.3	69.9	47	2.47	24	2.18	0	50	6	44

Notes. First NI column is based on height from lower edge of eyebrows; second NI column on height of nasal bridge. A = convex (No. 3) percentage; B = average (Nos. 1-3); C = convex (No. 3) percentage; D = average (Nos. 1-3). E = concave; F = straight; G = concavo-convex; H = convex. A - B = bony; C - D = cartilaginous; E - H = general. In columns E - H figures are percentages.

TABLE 7: NASAL TIP, BASE AND HEIGHT AND PROJECTION OF ALAE

Group	1		2		3		4		5	
	<u>A</u>	<u>B</u>	<u>C</u>	<u>D</u>	<u>E</u>	<u>F</u>	<u>G</u>	<u>H</u>	<u>I</u>	<u>J</u>
Afghan Hindus	14	2.07	11	2.04	7	2.01	7	1.54	10	1.63
Gujars	41	2.41	23	2.16	7	2.05	14	1.69	20	1.90
Nari	35	2.26	41	2.38	0	1.91	0	1.15	9	1.59
Chilasi	10	1.95	15	2.13	15	1.98	22	1.93	15	1.90
Kati	27	2.11	28	2.18	3	1.77	3	1.54	4	1.62
Ormuri	32	2.16	37	2.27	4	1.84	3	1.43	4	1.56
Pushtun (Kunar)	22	2.08	35	2.31	5	1.91	17	1.69	17	1.88
Pushtun (Durrani)	25	2.08	44	2.37	9	2.05	6	1.51	7	1.75
Tajiks (Charikar)	17	2.05	24	2.10	6	2.01	5	1.46	9	1.71
Tajiks (Balkh)	15	1.96	13	1.92	3	1.94	5	1.55	8	1.72
Hazara (Doshi)	9	1.91	14	2.00	9	1.97	8	1.59	9	1.70
Hazara (Gurband)	11	1.93	11	1.86	4	1.97	5	1.69	7	1.83
Mogholi (Moghuls)	22	2.11	22	2.11	10	2.03	10	1.28	4	1.62
Uzbeks	6	1.82	5	1.76	4	1.98	2	1.59	6	1.75
Turkomans	9	1.75	9	1.75	4	1.92	13	1.67	13	1.92
Afshar	14	2.00	22	2.17	4	1.96	13	1.72	10	1.78
Arabs	23	2.15	21	2.12	6	1.96	3	1.33	11	1.65

Notes. 1 = position of nasal tip; 2 = position of nasal base; 3 = height of alae; 4 = development of alae;

5 = projection of alae. A = depressed (No. 3) percentage; B = average (Nos. 1-3); C = depressed

(No. 3) percentage; D = average (Nos. 1-3); E = large (No. 3) percentage; F = average (Nos. 1-3);

G = strong (No. 3) percentage; H = average (Nos. 1-3); I = strong (No. 3) percentage; J = average (Nos. 1-3).

TABLE 8: POSITION AND FORM OF NOSTRILS AND MONGOLIAN FOLD

Group	1		2		3	4			
	A	B	C	D		E	F	G	H
Afghan Hindus	7	1.50	33	2.30	94	100	0	0	0.00
Gujars	9	1.38	23	2.23	100	100	0	0	0.00
Nari	0	1.12	26	2.26	100	100	0	0	0.00
Chilasi	12	1.50	60	2.60	100	100	0	0	0.00
Kati	4	1.31	49	2.48	100	100	0	0	0.00
Ormuri	7	1.47	36	2.36	100	100	0	0	0.00
Pushtun (Kunar)	7	1.41	38	2.38	100	100	0	0	0.00
Pushtun (Durrani)	5	1.46	31	2.31	100	100	0	0	0.00
Tajiks (Charikar)	4	1.37	29	2.29	100	99	1	0	0.01
Tajiks (Balkh)	17	1.75	20	2.17	98	91	8	0	0.10
Hazara (Doshi)	12	1.72	22	2.14	98	81	13	0	0.25
Hazara (Gurband)	10	1.79	11	2.01	95	71	21	0	0.37
Mogholi (Moghuls)	8	1.41	29	2.26	100	96	4	0	0.04
Uzbeks	9	1.65	13	2.04	96	90	9	0	0.10
Turkomans	3	1.57	23	2.16	97	83	10	0	0.24
Afshar	13	1.72	17	2.16	100	98	2	0	0.02
Arabs	3	1.51	30	2.30	100	100	0	0	0.00

Notes. 1 = merging of alae with nose - lip furrow; 2 = position of nostrils; 3 = form of nostrils with percentage of oval form; 4 = epicanthus (Mongolian fold); A = complete, percentage; B = average (Nos. 1-3); C = sagittal (No. 3) percentage; D = average (Nos. 1-3); E = absent (No. 0) percentage; F = slight (No. 1) percentage; G = marked (No. 3) percentage; H = average (Nos. 0-3).

TABLE 9: EYEFOLD DEVELOPMENT

Group	1				2				3			
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L
Afghan Hindus	51	46	0	0.52	51	46	0	0.52	51	46	0	0.52
Gujars	61	32	0	0.46	54	39	0	0.53	54	39	0	0.53
Nari	59	38	0	0.44	47	41	0	0.65	47	41	0	0.65
Chilasi	72	25	0	0.30	68	27	2	0.40	68	27	2	0.40
Kati	60	37	1	0.44	59	37	1	0.46	59	37	1	0.46
Ormuri	71	27	0	0.32	63	29	1	0.47	63	29	1	0.47
Pushkun (Kunar)	69	28	1	0.35	57	35	3	0.54	57	35	3	0.54
Pushkun (Durrani)	69	30	0	0.32	57	36	2	0.51	57	36.5	1.5	0.51
Tajiks (Charikar)	61	34	0	0.44	53	36	1	0.59	53	36	1	0.59
Tajiks (Balkh)	32	60	2	0.78	26	62	4	0.90	26	62	4	0.90
Hazara (Doshi)	18	41	14	1.37	10	42	19	1.57	10	42	19	1.57
Hazara (Gurband)	11	41	16	1.52	4	41	20	1.71	4	41	20	1.71
Mogholi (Moghuls)	40	51	0	0.67	28	55	4	0.93	28	55	4	0.93
Uzbeks	25	54	6	1.02	20	57	7	1.10	20	57	7	1.10
Turkomans	31	44	11	1.05	18	47	18	1.35	18	47	18	1.35
Afshar	54	28	2	0.66	40	37	4	0.87	40	37	4	0.87
Arabs	61	35	0	0.43	59	35	1	0.49	59	35	1	0.49

Notes. 1 = inner; 2 = middle; 3 = external. A = absent (No. 0) percentage; B = slight (No. 1) percentage; C = marked (No. 3) percentage; D = average (Nos. 0-3); E = absent (No. 0) percentage; F = slight (No. 1) percentage; G = marked (No. 3) percentage; H = average (Nos. 0-3); I = absent (No. 0) percentage; J = slight (No. 1) percentage; K = marked (No. 3) percentage; L = average (Nos. 0-3).

TABLE 10: EYE SLITS AND LIP MEASUREMENTS

Group	1		2		3		4		5	
	<u>A</u>	<u>B</u>	<u>C</u>	<u>D</u>	<u>X</u>	<u>σ</u>	<u>X</u>	<u>σ</u>	<u>E</u>	<u>F</u>
Afghan Hindus	45	2.44	36	2.30	50.0	3.2	13.5	2.7	18	1.84
Gujars	11	2.11	14	2.14	52.7	4.0	12.2	2.4	39	1.61
Nari	32	2.32	18	2.18	50.9	2.7	12.5	2.1	35	1.65
Chilasi	27.5	2.28	7	2.07	51.9	2.6	12.6	2.5	28	1.72
Kati	28	2.28	15	2.11	50.4	3.4	12.1	2.5	45	1.55
Ormuri	17	2.15	15	2.11	51.9	3.5	13.9	2.7	19	1.84
Pushtun (Kunar)	20	2.20	7	2.06	50.0	3.3	13.0	2.6	30	1.71
Pushtun (Durrani)	12	2.06	21	2.20	53.6	3.2	14.6	2.6	16	1.85
Tajiks (Charikar)	33	2.30	21	2.20	49.0	3.0	14.2	2.3	11	1.91
Tajiks (Balkh)	14	2.05	14	2.11	49.6	3.4	14.3	2.4	10	1.93
Hazara (Doshi)	5	1.87	26	2.24	52.1	3.4	14.7	2.5	10	1.94
Hazara (Gurband)	2	1.68	38	2.37	51.2	3.5	14.6	2.6	9	1.97
Moghholi (Moghuls)	19	2.09	20	2.20	51.8	3.4	14.7	2.7	7	1.99
Uzbeks	8	1.93	18	2.16	50.5	3.3	15.1	2.5	2	2.06
Turkomans	10	1.85	30	2.30	51.3	3.6	15.4	2.6	4	2.03
Afshar	17	2.04	13	2.10	50.5	3.2	14.7	2.6	14	1.90
Arabs	34	2.33	17	2.16	50.7	3.1	13.6	2.4	17	1.83

Notes. 1 = width of eye slits; 2 = inclination of eye slits; 3 = mouth width; 4 = height of dermal part of upper lip (in mm.); 5 = height of upper lip. A = large (No. 3) percentage; B = average (Nos. 1-3); C = outer angle (No. 3) percentage; D = average (Nos. 1-3); E = low (No. 1) percentage; F = average (Nos. 1-3).

TABLE 11: LIP MEASUREMENTS AND EAR LOBES

	1		2		3			4			5	
	<u>A</u>	<u>B</u>	<u>X</u>	<u>σ</u>	<u>C</u>	<u>D</u>	<u>E</u>	<u>F</u>	<u>G</u>	<u>H</u>	<u>I</u>	<u>J</u>
Afghan Hindus	18	2.14	19.7	3.8	54	39	2.32	45	54	2.53	72	2.69
Gujars	23	2.16	17.0	4.1	59	25	2.09	61	30	2.21	77	2.77
Nari	18	2.06	17.4	3.7	59	32	2.23	62	32	2.26	65	2.62
Chilasi	5	1.95	18.4	3.8	56	36	2.43	56	36	2.43	72	2.68
Kati	22	2.06	16.9	3.8	62	21	2.04	62	28	2.18	66	2.57
Ormuri	26	2.15	15.4	4.1	63	14	1.90	67	16	2.00	60	2.60
Pushtun (Kunar)	29	2.25	16.9	3.7	62	24	2.12	62	30	2.22	70	2.62
Pushtun (Durrani)	48	2.43	15.3	3.1	65	13	1.91	70	13	1.96	77	2.71
Tajiks (Charikar)	26	2.13	17.4	3.6	62	27	2.16	60	34	2.28	63	2.47
Tajiks (Balkh)	9	1.75	15.5	4.0	60	17	1.94	65	17	1.99	65	2.57
Hazara (Doshi)	6	1.60	15.9	3.8	68	13	1.94	70	15	2.00	64	2.47
Hazara (Gurband)	6	1.37	17.1	3.8	60	30	2.20	65	29	2.23	36	2.08
Mogholi (Moghuls)	26	2.04	15.4	3.5	70	4	1.78	76	6	1.88	76	2.69
Uzbeks	8	1.74	15.1	3.4	75	8	1.91	77	9	1.95	68	2.58
Turkomans	9	1.82	14.8	3.5	67	10	1.87	70	11	1.92	67	2.59
Afshar	15	2.08	14.7	4.3	60	10	1.80	61	11	1.83	62	2.43
Arabs	15	2.06	14.7	3.7	65	12	1.89	68	12	1.92	76	2.71

Notes. 1 = profile of upper lip; 2 = lip thickness (both lips, in mm.); 3 = upper lip thickness; 4 = lower lip thickness; 5 = ear lobe. A = opisthohehic (No. 3) percentage; B = average (Nos. 1-3); C = medium (No. 2) percentage; D = thick (No. 3) percentage; E = average (Nos. 1-4); F = medium (No. 2) percentage; G = thick (No. 3) percentage; H = average (Nos. 1-4); I = free (No. 3) percentage; J = average (Nos. 1-3).

TABLE 12: HEAD MEASUREMENTS AND INDICES

Group	Head Length		Head Breadth		Cephalic Index	Physiognomic Index		
	<u>X</u>	<u>σ</u>	<u>X</u>	<u>σ</u>		<u>No.</u>	<u>X</u>	<u>σ</u>
Afghan Hindus	188.8	6.9	144.0	5.1	76.3	49	185.9	6.2
Gujars	193.0	5.8	147.9	4.3	76.6	39	177.8	10.2
Nari	192.2	5.5	145.4	4.6	75.6	33	179.9	8.6
Chilasi	194.6	5.5	147.5	4.5	75.8	24	185.2	10.0
Kati	192.8	6.6	147.9	4.6	76.7	106	178.4	9.2
Ormuri	188.8	6.4	146.0	5.4	77.3	60	183.2	9.2
Pushkun (Kunar)	193.5	6.3	147.0	5.2	76.0	96	181.3	10.2
Pushkun (Durrani)	195.9	5.0	147.7	5.0	75.4	63	185.0	9.5
Tajiks (Charikar)	185.2	6.7	149.0	6.1	80.4	87	185.0	10.0
Tajiks (Balkh)	183.6	6.9	151.8	5.1	82.7	89	182.9	8.9
Hazara (Doshi)	184.3	7.3	156.3	6.9	84.8	93	188.4	8.4
Hazara (Gurband)	186.1	7.3	155.4	7.5	83.5	76	185.7	8.2
Mogholi (Moghuls)	193.5	6.8	147.7	5.0	76.3	67	185.1	9.2
Uzbeks	186.0	5.9	150.9	6.9	81.1	84	185.3	7.2
Turkomans	194.3	6.0	147.2	4.9	75.8	88	189.2	8.8
Afshar	192.5	5.5	143.7	4.4	74.6	74	181.0	7.8
Arabs	184.4	7.2	151.9	5.3	82.4	76	185.7	8.6

TABLE 13: STATURE AND HEAD MEASUREMENTS

	MFD		Forehead Slope			Supraorbital Crest		Stature	
	<u>X</u>	<u>σ</u>	<u>A</u>	<u>B</u>		<u>C</u>	<u>D</u>	<u>X</u>	<u>σ</u>
Afghan Hindus	104.0	5.3	64	2.57		82	1.18	1663	52
Gujars	103.8	4.3	39	2.23		57	1.64	1706	54
Nari	104.7	4.0	38	2.32		50	1.59	1645	66
Chilasi	105.8	3.6	80	2.75		70	1.32	1649	56
Kati	103.9	4.5	64	2.53		69	1.41	1664	62
Ormuri	103.9	4.7	47	2.39		68	1.36	1700	54
Pushtun (Kunar)	103.7	4.1	52	2.41		63	1.54	1694	48
Pushtun (Durani)	104.0	3.8	27	2.14		44	1.76	1693	67
Tajiks (Charikar)	103.0	4.8	59	2.49		65	1.42	1663	58
Tajiks (Balkh)	105.3	4.3	85	2.83		79	1.23	1668	58
Hazara (Doshi)	105.8	4.5	70	2.64		79	1.25	1664	68
Hazara (Gurband)	105.6	4.0	61	2.58		63	1.42	1665	60
Mogholi (Moghuls)	102.9	3.9	59	2.51		63	1.46	1668	49
Uzbeks	105.0	4.5	77	2.75		73	1.33	1651	61
Turkomans	104.5	4.7	68	2.63		78	1.27	1683	54
Afshar	102.4	4.2	74	2.67		73	1.29	1681	59
Arabs	105.0	4.2	84	2.82		76	1.26	1666	60

Notes. A = straight (No. 3) percentage; B = average (Nos. 1-3); C = slight (No. 1) percentage; D = average (Nos. 1-4).

EASTERN AND CENTRAL PROVINCES

In November, 1965, and again in January, 1966, the author continued, with the participation of M. A. Ziyar of the University of Kabul, to record anthropometric data. As in the preceding season, the work was financed by the Philological Faculty of the University of Kabul. The areas studied were Nangrahar, Laghman, Wardak and Hazarajat.

18. Jats. Studied on September 22-23, 1965 and January 18-19, 1966, in the environs of Jalalabad. Their way of life is that of Gypsies. They live in tents and show performing monkeys. The women sell glass trinkets and tell fortunes. Among themselves they speak in a language they call Enku (a dialect of Punjabi?). Approximately one-half claim tribal affiliation with the Baluchis, but do not know their language. They are exclusively endogamous. Population dwell in about 5,000 tents.

19. Gujars. Studied on October 10-17, 1965 in Nangaraj settlement in the Alingar Valley, district seat of Nuristan. They live as isolated families in the gorges in the northern part of the district. Dwellings are shelters made of tree branches. Raise goats. They do not practice agriculture. According to them, their language is the same as that used by the Gujars of Kashmir and in the Kunar Valley. Approximately 400 families in the Alingar basin. They marry only Gujars, but are not limited in this respect to the Alingar Valley.

20. Ashkuni. Studied on January 10-17 in Nangaraj settlement. Afghans call them Wama (Russ. Vama). They are not new converts (jadidi), having embraced Islam not long before Abdurrahman's campaign. They live along the left tributaries of the upper course of the Alingar River. They are almost exclusively endogamous.

21. Pashai (Alingar). Studied on November 18, in the district seats of Alingar and in the Nangaraj settlements of Nuristan. When asked about tribal affiliation, many--particularly in Alingar--answer "Tajiks." However, some claim to belong to the Pushtun tribe Safi, even though their native tongue is the same Pashai. They have strikingly high and slanting foreheads, and a strongly developed supraorbital area.

22. Pashai (Alishang). Studied on November 17 in Ghaziabad settlement, 5 km. above the district seat of Alishang. To the question regarding tribal affiliation, they answer "Tajik." The head is noticeably rounder than those found in Alingar Valley, although the cradle appears to be the same. The typical Asiatic cradle with a hole in the bottom (Farsi: gahvara, Turki: beshek) is, apparently, not used. No indications of artificial occipital flattening have been noted.

23. Tirahi. Studied on November 23-24, in Shirshayi village, seat of Rodat district, and in Mitrai settlement, one of the oldest in the Kurt Valley, where all the Tirahi live. Currently they speak entirely in Pushtu, but some old men still remember a few words and expressions in the language of their fathers and grandfathers. The change of language started during the reign of Abdurrahman (1880-1901). They clearly remember the ethnonym Tirahi, but consider it to be the name of a Pushtunian tribe. Some even aver that Tirahi is one of the subdivisions of the Mohmand. It is believed that the total population of the Kurt Valley is approximately 13,000 individuals of both sexes. There are no limitations as to marriage, but in actual practice the majority marries within the Kurt Valley. NB. Momand in Russian text.

24. Pushtun (Nangrahar). Studied November 24-25, Shirshayi settlement, seat of Rodat district. Tribal affiliation, predominantly Mohmand (subdivisions Ghazi

Khel, Murcha Khel, Nata Khel, Sadi Khel, Ali Mohammed Khel), with a few other (Durrani and even "Tajik").

25. Pushtun (Wardak). Studied November 10-11, in Chak settlement, Logar Valley. The Wardak consist of a tribal alliance uniting only a part of the population of the province, i. e., the Maiyar, Mir Khel, and Nurai tribes. In addition to these, other tribes live in the Wardak area: Tsinzayi, Ido Khel, Masud and others. There are also a few Baluchis, and, as elsewhere, even the "Tajiks." Although exogamous marriages are not banned, it would be incorrect to say that tribal affiliations do not play any rôle.

26. Pushtun (Laghman). Studied November 18-20 in various localities of the province from Alingar to Kargai. Many different tribes. Live side by side with Tajiks; marriages with the latter are not uncommon.

27. Tajiks (Laghman). Studied on November 18-20, in various localities of the provincial seat Tigari and Charbagh settlement. Live side by side with Pushtun, marriages with whom are not rare. The native language is Dari (this official term is never used in the living language; everyone calls this language Parsi). However, not every Parsi-speaker (Parsivan) is a Tajik, and far from every Tajik is a Parsivan. Many Pashai and various Kohistanis in the Kunar Valley call themselves Tajiks. Some of the Parsivans, not many, consider that they belong to Pushtun tribes, most commonly to Safi. But they live in Tajik villages and intermarry, without hindrance, with other Tajiks. Here, when being questioned, a few call themselves Afghans, claiming that both languages are equally familiar.

28. Hazara (Besud). Studied on November 19 at Besud settlement. Ethnically, they do not apparently differ from the Panjao group, but the form of the head is different. Deformations by using the cradle (gahvara) are rarely encountered, but on the other hand, most heads are shaped like those of Turkomans (slanting forehead and occiput elongated upward and backward). It is said that this form results from tight bandages which are applied in early childhood. All this remains to be investigated.

29. Hazara (Panjao). Studied on November 7-8 in Panjao settlement. Originate in various settlements of the district. They intermarry, predominantly with individuals from neighboring settlements, but this is not a matter of any regulation; there are instances of marriages, even, with the Qizilbash of Kabul, who, like the Hazara, are Shiah. Many show obvious effects of using the Anterior Asia cradle (gahvara being the same as the Turki beshik).

In Kabul a few Hazara from both groups have been studied earlier, in January, 1965. They were not included in Part 1.

Our data shed some light on the origin of the Nuristanis. The lightest of our groups was found to be the Ashkuni (Wama). We shall leave aside for the time being the problem of unusual distribution, namely the infrequency of mixed pigmentation. Yet in some specific traits, they are close to the peoples using Indic languages. In the first place, among such traits, should be noted the low height of the dermal part of the upper lip. This peculiarity is even more sharply distinctive in comparison with lip thickness. The index of more than 130 has been found solely among the peoples whose languages belong in the Indic branch, and also among the Tajiks of Laghman, whose connection with such peoples is sufficiently obvious. In addition, the Ashkuni have a distinctively low mandibular breadth. The mean is less than the minimum frontal diameter. In Afghanistan, such a combination has been observed, again solely among the peoples of Indic origin, albeit not among all of them.

As the degree, line of direction, and causes of change of various individual anthropometric morphological characters remain unfortunately unknown, it may be granted that the relatively lighter pigmentation of some of the peoples of Nuristan testifies to their kinship with Western Europeans, whereas their similarity to the Indians--shape of lips and the interrelation of the breadth of the lower jaw and the

forehead--has come into being later, following their migration into the Hindu Kush area. This probability, however, with reference to statistical factors, is small. The Ashkuni are closer in a great many more traits to the peoples of northwestern India and Pakistan, than they are to Western Europeans. It is more probable, therefore, that consistently with the views of N. I. Vavilov, some depigmentation results from a parallel process under the conditions of isolation, and that upon this peculiarity, for all its value for taxonomy, cannot be based the assertion that the Nuristanis are, to any extent, more closely related to the Western Europeans than the other peoples of Hindu Kush.

The problem of the origin of the Hazara or, more precisely, of the Central Asian or Himalayan origin of their basic Mongoloid component, has not become any clearer in the light of the new data. Not subject to doubt is the participation of an Europeoid component in the formation of the physical type of the Hazara, especially of the Saidi who consider themselves to be descendants of Arabs of the tribe of Muhammad. The relatively large facial dimensions, under such conditions, testify in favor of the opinion that the Mongoloid component is of Central Asian origin. Yet the relatively great frequency of concave noses cannot be attributed to Europeoid admixture.

If this specific trait has not been formed at a later period, it can be regarded as supporting Foucher's view that the Mongoloid element is of Himalayan origin. It should be noted, however, that in terms of history, Foucher's hypothesis is unfounded. Whereas Hazara dialects contain many Mongolian (and Turki) words, there are no indications whatever of any Tibetan.

TABLE 14: AGE GROUPS, HAIR FORM AND HIRSUTENESS

Group	No.	Age Groups ¹			Hair Form				Chest Hair ²						
					No.	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	Average (Nos.)		
		20-25	26-39	40-60											
(Alingar)	50	24	44	32	33	61	33	6	26	37	8	11	2.4		
	41	5	61	34	8	75	12	12	16	28	13	10	2.7		
ni	63	14	59	27	37	92	8	0	17	44	7	2	2.3		
(Alingar)	70	17	50	33	50	78	20	2	21	41	3	2	2.2		
(Alishang)	70	20	44	36	31	55	45	0	9	48	9	5	2.5		
	100	28	41	31	14	71	29	0	15	43	7	0	2.3		
n (Nangrahar)	100	22	55	23	25	68	32	0	23	36	13	2	2.3		
n (Wardak)	100	21	39	40	55	76	22	2	20	34	10	5	2.4		
n (Laghman)	100	24	44	32	48	77	23	0	19	48	5	4	2.2		
(Laghman)	100	26	41	33	56	71	29	0	24	42	8	0	2.1		
a (Besud)	118	24	46	30	14	57	43	0	86	12	0	0	1.1		
a (Panjao)	98	13	60	27	15	93	7	0	82	14	0	0	1.2		

¹Percentages. ²Aged 25+. A = straight; B = deep waves; C = low waves; D = very sparse (No. 1); E = some (No. 2); F = medium (No. 4); G = heavy (No. 5). All figures are given in percentages.

TABLE 15: HIRSUTENESS AND PIGMENTATION

Group	Beard ¹					Eyebrows		Skin Color			Eye Color	
	<u>A</u>	<u>B</u>	<u>C</u>	<u>D</u>	<u>E</u>	<u>F</u>	<u>G</u>	<u>H</u>	<u>I</u>	<u>J</u>	<u>K</u>	<u>L</u>
Jats	0	8	26	8	3.34	20	2.06	14	54	32	94	1.94
Gujars (Alingar)	0	5	31	23	3.72	37	2.35	44	54	2	90	1.90
Ashkuni	0	5	24	2	3.23	16	2.11	87	13	0	55	1.43
Pashai (Alingar)	0	7	12	7	3.19	19	2.13	83	17	0	71	1.68
Pashai (Alishang)	0	2	34	3	3.38	29	2.12	77	23	0	79	1.78
Tirahi	0	8	20	1	3.14	28	2.23	76	24	0	85	1.82
Pushkun (Nangrahar)	0	12	36	1	3.26	40	2.39	84	16	0	80	1.79
Pushkun (Wardak)	0	5	32	5	3.37	26	2.15	82	18	0	55	1.54
Pushkun (Laghman)	1	4	27	4	3.29	36	2.22	76	24	0	78	1.76
Tajiks (Laghman)	0	8	20	1	3.14	24	2.20	73	26	1	86	1.85
Hazara (Besud)	11	34	10	1	2.56	13	2.00	83	16	1	69	1.68
Hazara (Panjao)	18	30	5	0	2.39	5	1.87	80	20	0	70	1.69

Notes. ¹ Aged 25+. A = very sparse (No. 1); B = some (No. 2); C = heavy (No. 4); D = very heavy (No. 5); E = average (Nos. 1-5); F = heavy (No. 3); A - D, F and K are given in percentages; G = medium (Nos. 1-3); H = light (Nos. 3, 7, 9); I = medium (Nos. 10-14); J = swarthy (Nos. 15-18); K = dark (No. 2); L = average (Nos. 0-2).

TABLE 16: PIGMENTATION AND FACIAL OBSERVATIONS

<u>Group</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>Hair Color</u>						<u>Horizontal Facial Profile</u>		<u>Malar Prominence</u>	
		<u>27</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>7-8</u>		<u>A</u>	<u>B</u>	<u>C</u>	<u>D</u>
Jats	34	35	65	0	0	0		24	2.24	50	1.52
Gujars (Alingar)	19	95	5	0	0	0		59	2.59	54	1.48
Ashkuni	49*	12	33	37	0	18		78	2.78	78	1.25
Pashai (Alingar)	54	7	58	22	2	11		42	2.42	48	1.55
Pashai (Alishang)	55	44	36	15	0	5		46	2.46	52	1.49
Tirahi	36	36	44	17	3	0		38	2.36	53	1.49
Pushkun (Nangrahar)	52	31	63	6	0	0		41	2.41	52	1.49
Pushkun (Wardak)	81	65	35	0	0	0		54	2.53	44	1.58
Pushkun (Laghman)	59	27	68	3	0	2		24	2.22	38	1.69
Tajiks (Laghman)	71	42	55	3	0	0		32	2.29	34	1.71
Hazara (Besud)	52	42	52	6	0	0		4	1.79	13	2.05
Hazara (Panjao)	39	18	59	23	0	0		1	1.67	3	2.13

Notes. A = narrow (No. 3), percentage; B = average (Nos. 1-3); C = weak (No. 1), percentage; D = average (Nos. 1-3). *Includes one redhead.

TABLE 17: FACIAL HEIGHTS AND INDICES

Group	MFH		Biz. B		MFI	Big. B		Chin Prominence	
	\bar{X}	σ	\bar{X}	σ		\bar{X}	σ	$\frac{A}{B}$	$\frac{B}{A}$
Jats	122.4	6.4	132.8	5.6	92.2	104.2	4.5	74	2.74
Gujars (Alingar)	121.9	4.5	135.4	5.1	90.0	100.0	5.2	76	2.76
Ashkuni	120.7	6.8	135.5	4.6	89.0	102.1	5.4	76	2.73
Pashai (Alingar)	125.4	5.6	137.3	4.9	91.3	105.4	5.4	49	2.46
Pashai (Alishang)	122.3	6.5	137.5	4.6	88.9	104.3	4.6	64	2.58
Tirahi	124.4	6.7	136.4	4.8	91.2	106.3	5.7	60	2.52
Pushtun (Nangrahar)	124.5	6.0	137.4	4.9	90.8	106.0	5.2	78	2.75
Pushtun (Wardak)	126.8	6.9	135.9	4.8	93.3	105.4	5.7	43	2.34
Pushtun (Laghman)	123.8	6.8	136.0	4.5	91.0	105.9	4.8	56	2.48
Tajiks (Laghman)	122.6	7.3	136.4	5.0	89.9	105.7	5.4	55	2.50
Hazara (Besud)	126.7	5.8	139.9	4.8	90.6	108.1	5.3	25	2.09
Hazara (Panjao)	127.0	6.2	142.2	5.5	89.3	109.9	5.8	34	2.21

Notes. A = strong (No. 3), percentage; B = average (Nos. 0-3). MFH = morphological facial height;

MFI = morphological facial index, the result of $\frac{MFH \times 100}{Biz. B}$.

TABLE 18: NASAL BRIDGE AND PROFILE

Group	1		2		3		4		5	
	<u>A</u>	<u>B</u>	<u>C</u>	<u>D</u>	<u>X</u>	<u>σ</u>	<u>X</u>	<u>σ</u>	<u>X</u>	<u>σ</u>
Jats	30	2.30	100	3.00	54.3	2.9	51.9	3.1	36.5	2.6
Gujars (Alingar)	34	2.34	100	3.00	54.0	2.9	51.3	2.6	36.6	2.1
Ashkuni	51	2.51	100	3.00	54.8	3.9	51.9	3.7	34.7	2.4
Pashai (Alingar)	33	2.33	97	2.97	55.4	3.3	53.1	3.1	35.4	2.1
Pashai (Alishang)	41	2.41	99	2.99	54.2	3.2	51.9	3.1	36.4	2.5
Tirahi	36	2.35	99	2.99	54.5	3.4	51.4	3.4	36.0	2.5
Pushkun (Nangrahar)	47	2.47	100	3.00	55.7	3.2	53.3	2.8	36.4	2.7
Pushkun (Wardak)	52	2.52	99	2.99	55.8	3.7	53.1	3.6	36.4	2.4
Pushkun (Laghman)	34	2.34	99	2.99	54.8	3.1	52.3	3.2	36.6	2.5
Tajiks (Laghman)	31	2.31	98	2.98	54.8	4.2	52.1	3.8	37.0	2.4
Hazara (Besud)	10	1.95	78	2.75	54.8	3.9	50.4	4.1	37.0	2.3
Hazara (Panjao)	4	1.83	74	2.68	54.8	3.6	49.9	3.7	37.6	2.6

Notes. 1 = height of nasal bridge; 2 = transverse profile of nasal ridge; 3 = nasal height from lower edge of eyebrows; 4 = height of nasal bridge; 5 = nasal breadth. A = high (No. 3) percentage; B = average (Nos. 1-3); C = convex (No. 3) percentage; D = average (Nos. 1-3).

TABLE 19: NASAL INDICES AND PROFILE

<u>Group</u>	<u>NI</u>		<u>Nasal Profile</u>							
	<u>NI</u>	<u>NI</u>	<u>A</u>	<u>B</u>	<u>C</u>	<u>D</u>	<u>E</u>	<u>F</u>	<u>G</u>	<u>H</u>
Jats	67.2	70.2	40	2.40	22	2.12	2	50	10	38
Gujars (Alingar)	67.7	71.3	44	2.44	39	2.37	0	41	5	54
Ashkuni	63.2	66.8	65	2.65	19	2.11	2	30	6	62
Pashai (Alingar)	63.8	66.6	54	2.54	33	2.29	1	38	4	57
Pashai (Alishang)	67.2	70.2	49	2.49	20	2.16	0	46	4	50
Tirahi	66.0	70.0	46	2.46	18	2.14	1	50	6	43
Pushkun (Nangrahar)	65.3	68.3	39	2.39	36	2.35	0	47	2	51
Pushkun (Wardak)	65.3	68.7	43	2.43	24	2.11	1	47	12	40
Pushkun (Laghman)	66.9	70.1	41	2.41	24	2.17	3	49	5	43
Tajiks (Laghman)	67.5	71.0	29	2.29	17	2.09	4	61	5	30
Hazara (Besud)	67.5	73.4	11	2.11	6	1.87	17	69	2	12
Hazara (Panjao)	68.7	75.4	25	2.25	4	1.85	13	61	5	21

Notes. First NI column is based on height from lower edge of eyebrows; second NI column on height of nasal bridge. A = convex (No. 3) percentage; B = average (Nos. 1-3); C = convex (No. 3) percentage; D = average (Nos. 1-3); E = concave; F = straight; G = concavo-convex; H = convex. A - B = bony; C - D = cartilaginous; E - H = general. Columns E - H are percentages.

TABLE 20: NASAL TIP, BASE AND HEIGHT AND PROJECTION OF ALAE

<u>Group</u>	<u>1</u>		<u>2</u>		<u>3</u>		<u>4</u>		<u>5</u>	
	<u>A</u>	<u>B</u>	<u>C</u>	<u>D</u>	<u>E</u>	<u>F</u>	<u>G</u>	<u>H</u>	<u>I</u>	<u>J</u>
Jats	10	1.98	10	1.94	6	1.98	4	1.52	18	1.66
Gujars (Alingar)	27	2.10	51	2.41	7	2.00	5	1.51	7	1.85
Ashkuni	43	2.41	44	2.42	2	1.97	5	1.43	6	1.57
Pashai (Alingar)	35	2.29	38	2.38	1	1.95	16	1.61	17	1.85
Pashai (Alishang)	26	2.20	38	2.32	6	1.94	9	1.46	7	1.70
Tirahi	16	2.04	24	2.14	4	1.99	8	1.49	8	1.63
Pushtun (Nangrahar)	15	2.06	19	2.10	9	2.03	3	1.40	6	1.53
Pushtun (Wardak)	24	2.07	34	2.30	1	1.94	3	1.53	4	1.60
Pushtun (Laghman)	15	2.08	21	2.15	2	1.93	18	1.67	21	1.85
Tajiks (Laghman)	21	2.06	28	2.18	3	1.97	13	1.60	16	1.78
Hazara (Besud)	14	1.99	18	1.92	3	1.97	6	1.51	9	1.61
Hazara (Panjao)	15	1.88	17	1.84	2	1.90	5	1.57	15	1.87

Notes. 1 = position of nasal tip; 2 = position of nasal base; 3 = height of alae; 4 = development of alae; 5 = projection of alae. A = depressed (No. 3) percentage; B = average (Nos. 1-3); C = depressed (No. 3) percentage; D = average (Nos. 1-3); E = large (No. 3) percentage; F = average (Nos. 1-3); G = strong (No. 3) percentage; H = average (Nos. 1-3); I = strong (No. 3) percentage; J = average (Nos. 1-3).

TABLE 21: POSITION AND FORM OF NOSTRILS AND MONGOLIAN FOLD

Group	1		2		3	4			
	<u>A</u>	<u>B</u>	<u>C</u>	<u>D</u>		<u>E</u>	<u>F</u>	<u>G</u>	<u>H</u>
Jats	6	1.52	30	2.30	100	100	0	0	0.00
Gujars (Alingar)	0	1.27	22	2.22	100	100	0	0	0.00
Ashkuni	0	1.19	43	2.43	100	100	0	0	0.00
Pashai (Alingar)	9	1.43	41	2.40	99	100	0	0	0.00
Pashai (Alishang)	3	1.37	23	2.20	94	100	0	0	0.00
Tirahi	4	1.46	32	2.32	99	98	2	0	0.02
Pushkun (Nangrahar)	3	1.36	42	2.42	100	98	2	0	0.02
Pushkun (Wardak)	2	1.38	40	2.40	100	98	2	0	0.02
Pushkun (Laghman)	12	1.54	17	2.15	100	99	1	0	0.01
Tajiks (Laghman)	7	1.41	13	2.09	97	100	0	0	0.00
Hazara (Besud)	7	1.55	14	2.02	97	68	25	0	0.39
Hazara (Panjao)	4	1.48	9	2.00	95	82	17	0	0.19

Notes. 1 = merging of alae with nose - lip furrow; 2 = position of nostrils; 3 = form of nostrils with percentage of oval form; 4 = epicanthus (Mongolian fold); A = complete, percentage; B = average (Nos. 1-3); C = sagittal (No. 3) percentage; D = average (Nos. 1-3); E = absent (No. 0) percentage; F = slight (No. 1) percentage; G = marked (No. 3) percentage; H = average (Nos. 0-3).

TABLE 22: EYEFOLD DEVELOPMENT

Group	1				2				3			
	<u>A</u>	<u>B</u>	<u>C</u>	<u>D</u>	<u>E</u>	<u>F</u>	<u>G</u>	<u>H</u>	<u>I</u>	<u>J</u>	<u>K</u>	<u>L</u>
Jats	52	48	0	0.48	38	62	0	0.62	38	62	0	0.62
Gujars (Alingar)	58	37	0	0.47	56	39	0	0.49	56	39	0	0.49
Ashkuni	60	38	0	0.42	56	41	0	0.47	56	41	0	0.47
Pashai (Alingar)	58	41	0	0.43	41	52	1	0.67	41	52	1	0.67
Pashai (Alishang)	63	37	0	0.37	53	42	1	0.53	54	40	1	0.51
Tirahi	63	34	0	0.40	54	41	1	0.52	54	41	1	0.52
Pushkun (Nangrahar)	61	36	0	0.42	57	39	0	0.47	57	39	0	0.47
Pushkun (Wardak)	52	46	0	0.50	46	48	0	0.60	46	48	0	0.60
Pushkun (Laghman)	50	46	0	0.54	41	53	1	0.66	41	53	1	0.66
Tajiks (Laghman)	62	38	0	0.38	56	42	1	0.47	56	42	1	0.47
Hazara (Besud)	11	43	9	1.44	3	43	13	1.64	3	43	13	1.64
Hazara (Panjao)	24	33	10	1.29	7	33	19	1.72	7	33	19	1.72

Notes. 1 = inner; 2 = middle; 3 = external. A = absent (No. 0) percentage; B = slight (No. 1) percentage; C = marked (No. 3) percentage; D = average (Nos. 0-3); E = absent (No. 0) percentage; F = slight (No. 1) percentage; G = marked (No. 3) percentage; H = average (Nos. 0-3); I = absent (No. 0) percentage; J = slight (No. 1) percentage; K = marked (No. 3) percentage; L = average (Nos. 0-3).

TABLE 23: EYE SLITS AND LIP MEASUREMENTS

Group	1		2		3		4		5	
	<u>A</u>	<u>B</u>	<u>C</u>	<u>D</u>	<u>X</u>	<u>σ</u>	<u>X</u>	<u>σ</u>	<u>E</u>	<u>F</u>
Jats	8	1.86	24	2.24	50.2	3.9	12.7	2.4	22	1.78
Gujars (Alingar)	13	2.11	7	2.05	52.1	3.8	11.2	2.3	56	1.44
Ashkuni	6	2.06	10	1.96	52.1	3.5	11.2	1.9	63	1.37
Pashai (Alingar)	22	2.13	13	2.13	50.9	3.3	12.0	2.1	42	1.58
Pashai (Ali shang)	23	2.13	23	2.22	51.0	3.2	11.7	2.3	39	1.61
Tirahi	26	2.26	19	2.17	50.2	3.2	13.8	2.8	21	1.82
Pushtun (Nangrahar)	19	2.14	14	2.11	50.6	2.9	13.4	2.4	22	1.80
Pushtun (Wardak)	30	2.26	27	2.25	50.8	3.0	13.3	2.3	25	1.77
Pushtun (Laghman)	19	2.09	17	2.15	50.4	3.0	12.6	2.5	33	1.68
Tajiks (Laghman)	21	2.15	23	2.20	49.4	3.4	12.4	2.4	37	1.63
Hazara (Besud)	3	1.67	33	2.31	50.7	3.1	14.9	2.7	6	2.02
Hazara (Panjao)	10	1.86	29	2.24	51.6	3.6	14.3	2.5	13	1.90

Notes. 1 = width of eye slits; 2 = inclination of eye slits; 3 = mouth width; 4 = height of dermal part of upper

lip (in mm.); 5 = height of upper lip. A = large (No. 3) percentage; B = average (Nos. 1-3); C = outer

angle (No. 3) percentage; D = average (Nos. 1-3); E = low (No. 1) percentage; F = average (Nos. 1-3).

In columns E - H figures are percentages.

TABLE 24: LIP MEASUREMENTS AND EAR LOBES

Group	1		2		3			4			5	
	<u>A</u>	<u>B</u>	<u>X</u>	<u>σ</u>	<u>C</u>	<u>D</u>	<u>E</u>	<u>F</u>	<u>G</u>	<u>H</u>	<u>I</u>	<u>J</u>
Jats	12	2.02	16.7	4.3	53	22	1.97	51	33	2.23	66	2.50
Gujars (Alingar)	25	2.18	17.8	3.7	44	39	2.22	49	46	2.41	83	2.81
Ashkuni	16	2.10	17.3	3.1	66	26	2.18	48	30	2.28	69	2.63
Pashai (Alingar)	24	2.09	17.1	3.1	70	21	2.12	76	22	2.20	68	2.58
Pashai (Alishang)	15	2.08	17.6	4.5	51	29	2.12	52	36	2.33	73	2.64
Tirahi	8	1.97	16.6	4.0	58	24	2.06	60	26	2.12	77	2.68
Push tun (Nangrahar)	31	2.21	16.5	3.7	67	21	2.12	68	21	2.13	70	2.67
Push tun (Wardak)	41	2.36	16.0	3.5	73	13	1.99	75	16	2.07	73	2.68
Push tun (Laghman)	23	2.15	15.9	2.1	56	20	1.96	60	24	2.08	71	2.57
Tajiks (Laghman)	15	2.00	17.0	3.6	63	24	2.14	65	27	2.22	68	2.56
Hazara (Besud)	8	1.63	15.7	3.5	79	13	2.05	81	14	2.09	49	2.28
Hazara (Panjao)	1	1.36	16.6	3.8	67	21	2.09	86	25	2.16	47	2.32

Notes. 1 = profile of upper lip; 2 = lip thickness (both lips, in mm.); 3 = upper lip thickness; 4 = lower lip thickness; 5 = ear lobe. A = opisthohehic (No. 3) percentage; B = average (Nos. 1-3); C = medium (No. 2) percentage; D = thick (No. 3) percentage; E = average (Nos. 1-4); F = medium (No. 2) percentage; G = thick (No. 3) percentage; H = average (Nos. 1-4); I = free (No. 3) percentage; J = average (Nos. 1-3).

TABLE 25: HEAD MEASUREMENTS AND INDICES

<u>Group</u>	<u>Head Length</u>		<u>Head Breadth</u>		<u>Cephalic Index</u>	<u>Physiognomic Index</u>	
	<u>X</u>	<u>σ</u>	<u>X</u>	<u>σ</u>		<u>No.</u>	<u>X</u> <u>σ</u>
Jats	187.3	5.4	140.7	4.6	75.1	46	179.7 9.8
Gujars (Alingar)	190.9	5.3	145.1	4.5	76.0	40	176.5 7.6
Ashkuni	191.3	5.9	147.6	4.5	77.1	58	176.1 7.9
Pashai (Alingar)	193.5	5.3	146.0	5.1	75.5	62	181.1 8.8
Pashai (Alishang)	186.8	7.8	149.6	5.8	80.1	70	186.6 7.9
Tirahi	189.1	6.5	145.2	4.5	76.8	92	182.3 9.1
Pushtun (Nangrahar)	189.7	6.3	146.9	4.6	77.4	97	183.6 9.4
Pushtun (Wardak)	192.3	5.8	144.5	4.9	75.2	93	185.4 8.7
Pushtun (Laghman)	188.5	6.6	146.9	5.8	77.9	87	181.5 9.0
Tajiks (Laghman)	186.0	6.4	147.2	5.9	79.1	98	180.3 9.0
Hazara (Besud)	189.7	7.6	147.6	6.6	77.8	107	187.0 8.9
Hazara (Panjao)	185.3	7.5	153.5	7.4	82.8	98	186.8 8.2

TABLE 26: STATURE AND HEAD MEASUREMENTS

Group	MFD		Forehead Slope		Supraorbital Crest		Stature	
	<u>X</u>	<u>σ</u>	<u>A</u>	<u>B</u>	<u>C</u>	<u>D</u>	<u>X</u>	<u>σ</u>
Jats	101.5	4.5	56	2.40	68	1.44	1635	66
Gujars (Alingar)	102.4	4.0	46	2.41	46	1.61	1680	54
Ashkuni	103.1	4.3	56	2.50	44	1.68	1645	53
Pashai (Alingar)	102.4	5.1	36	2.17	47	1.73	1662	44
Pashai (Alishang)	102.8	3.5	60	2.54	67	1.43	1642	48
Tirahi	101.1	4.2	69	2.67	84	1.17	1653	49
Pushtun (Nangrahar)	102.2	4.1	79	2.78	86	1.14	1673	52
Pushtun (Wardak)	103.7	4.4	78	2.74	76	1.28	1701	57
Pushtun (Laghman)	103.2	4.2	70	2.65	76	1.28	1663	59
Tajiks (Laghman)	102.4	4.2	61	2.51	76	1.27	1637	51
Hazara (Besud)	103.2	4.6	48	2.38	71	1.32	1654	57
Hazara (Panjao)	105.3	4.1	65	2.56	77	1.28	1636	50

Notes. A = straight (No. 3) percentage; B = average (Nos. 1-3); C = slight (No. 1) percentage;
D = average (Nos. 1-4).

SOUTHERN AND WESTERN PROVINCES

During December, 1965, the author, with the participation of M. A. Ziyar, scientific associate of Kabul University, continued to collect anthropometric data.

30. Brahui. Studied on December 22-23, in Bakat settlement (Helmand Province) along the left bank of the Helmand River, approximately 80 km. downstream from Darweshan. To the question about tribal (qaum) affiliation, they answer "Beluj" (Baluchi), but consider themselves to be a branch of the Baluchis, the Brahui, with the accent distinctly on the last syllable. Pushtun call them "Barauki." Semi-nomads. They speak in their own language, but know Baluchi well and many men also know Pushtu.

31. Baluchis. Studied on December 19-20 in Chahhansur. Here also live Pushtun and Tajiks, intermarriage with whom is not rare.

32. Pushtun (Girishk). Studied on December 24-25 in the bazaar at Navay Barakzai, south of Girishk, and east of Girishk in Maiwand (Kandahar Province). Tribal composition is mixed, with the Barakzai and Nurzai predominating, but also with many Baluchis (17 per cent), which here are a Pushtun tribe. Anthropometrically, these do not differ from the rest, since there are no restrictions on intermarriage.

33. Pushtun (Farah). Studied on December 12, 15-17 in Shindand and in Farah. They dwell side by side with Tajiks and Taimuri. One-third of those measured consider Farsi to be their native tongue.

Tribes: Nurzai, Popolzai, Alizai, Alikozai, Barakzai, Isakzai [Ishakzai].

34. Pushtun (Herat). Studied on December 4-12 in Karuh, Gulran, Zindajan, Guzra, and Pushtun-Zargun, side by side with Tajiks, Jamshedi, Turkomans, and Mogholi. Eighty-five per cent of those investigated consider Farsi as their native language.

Tribes: Nurzai, Yusufzai, Tarin, Alizai, Alikozai, Barakzai, Ghilzai, Popolzai.

35. Taimuri, Zuri, Tairi. Mainly studied on December 15-16 in Shindand and neighboring villages. Approximately twenty years ago, the majority outmigrated north to Kishk, Qala-i-Nau, and other provinces. A small part are nomads along the Iranian frontier, but these have not been measured. All three tribes are independent, do not form any kind of community, and categorically deny any affiliation with the Chehar Aimaqs. However, intermarriage is not banned among the three tribes or with Tajiks. Their native language is Farsi. They cannot be regarded as separate peoples nor as distinct from the Tajiks with whom they all constitute a part of the Farsi-speaking half of the Afghan peoples. The actual significance, ethnically, of belonging to one of these tribes is not greater than belonging to any tribe of Kazakhs or Uzbeks.

36. Jamshedi. Studied on December 5-7 in villages in the districts of Karuh and Kushk. They consider themselves as one of the four subdivisions of the Chehar Aimaqs, the others being the Taimeni Firozkohi (Firuzkui), and Hazara of Qala-i-Nau. The feeling of tribal affiliation is clearly expressed, but plays no real part and, on superficial acquaintance, does not appear to involve any cultural distinctions. The author has not encountered any nomadic Jamshedi, and has not heard of any still in existence. Their native language is Farsi. Consequently, they should not be regarded at the present time as a separate people, distinct not only from the other Chehar Aimaqs, but also from the Tajiks, Taimuri, Zuri and Tairi, who are immigrants to this area or even from the Farsi-speaking Pushtun of Herat Province.

although intermarriage with these latter is somewhat less common. The head is occasionally deformed in the Turkoman fashion.

37. Tajiks (Herat). Studied on December 4-13, in the district seats of Karuh, Zindajan, Guzra, and Pushtun-Zargun. The designation "Tajik" is completely justified, being used both by themselves and by their neighbors, but it has no real meaning because intermarriage with the Jamshedi and other Chehar Aimaqs is an everyday occurrence. Intermarriage with Pushtun is somewhat less common.

The elongated head form is occasionally emphasized with the help of the Turkoman type of artificial cranial deformation, the presence of which is not invariably easy to establish.

38. Tajiks (Farah). Studied on December 15-18 in Shindand, Farah, Juwain. Predominantly urban dwellers: merchants, artisans, truck gardeners. Tajiks-Sunnis distinguish themselves from the Persians-Shiahs, inhabiting the same area (and especially numerous in Juwain). However, except for the religious and marriage restrictions, which are not absolute, the Tajiks do not in any way differ from the Persians.

39. Persians (Khash Rud). Studied on December 21 in Khash subdistrict. They live in Nuhei settlement, numbering approximately 200 households, and in other small settlements in the Khash Rud Valley and in Juwain.

Shiahs. Their neighbors call them Persians (Parsis), in that exact form [Russ. Persani], and not Parsivan. They willingly call themselves Tajiks, making use of the indefiniteness of this ethnonym. No one ever calls them Qizilbash, even though this ethnonym is also sufficiently indefinite, while the Qizilbash are also Shiahs.

40. Qizilbash (Kandahar). Studied on December 26-27 in the Mayor's office in Kandahar. Urban dwellers: merchants, artisans, government workers. They do not call themselves Afshar, even though they remember that they came here during the eighteenth century with Nadir-Shah Afshar. They do not remember that their forefathers spoke Turki. It is not clear to the author whether they should be distinguished from the Afshar investigated in Kabul during January, 1965.

41. Mogholi. Studied on December 12-14 in various settlements in the Hari Rud Valley east of the Herat-Shindand highway. Ethnic self-awareness is clearly defined. They speak Farsi, while some old men remember some Mongol words and expressions, and occasionally speak among themselves "in Mongolian" using, however, a great many Persian words. Intermarriage--notwithstanding commonly professed religion--is banned with Pushtun and Tajiks. Of clan (tribal?) names they distinctly remember "Khurdakzai." Mongolian racial characters appear to be less clearly expressed among these Khurdakzai than among the others, who are not clearly conscious of their own clan affiliation.

42. Turkomans. Studied on December 9-10 in Shikirban settlement on the right bank of the Hari Rud opposite the district seat of Zindajan. Their neighbors call them "Marvi," after the city of Merv [now Russ. Mary], whence their ancestors immigrated during the past century. Predominantly Yomuds. Results are given conjointly with those on Turkomans belonging to other tribes, who had immigrated into the province of Herat at a later period. All speak Turkoman although the younger people already speak it poorly.

Also in Shikirban settlement live the "Marvi Tajiks." We did not succeed in discovering their origin. They are Sunnis and consequently do not belong with the "Irani" who once resided in Merv. It is possible, however, that they changed religion.

43. Jews. Studied on December 14 in Herat. These are the remnants of a once fairly numerous Jewish colony, mainly merchants. Almost all have emigrated to Israel.

Unlike the Moslems of Herat, all the Jews use the Anterior Asian cradle with an orifice.

The following tables present in statistical form the characteristics of the groups investigated. The author prefers to defer interpretation of this material until the completion of at least the first stage of anthropometric investigations in Afghanistan.

One of the most important problems regarding the ethnogenesis of the peoples of Afghanistan continues to be the question as to what extent was the "Aryanization" here concurrent with immigration from the north, that is, from Central Asia? In other words, to what extent was the spread of Aryan languages accompanied by change of population, and to what extent are the Afghans of today physically related to the pre-Aryan population of the country?

The author expected a great deal from the results of the studies on the Brahui. These findings, however, merely resulted in the emergence of further puzzling questions. Undoubtedly, the Brahui are more dark-skinned than the Pushtun. However, neither their hair form, nor that of the nose and lips indicate any deviation of the means in the direction of the Negroid or Australoid forms of the Equatorial Zone. Had we at our disposal Brahui crania, we would have found none of the "Negro-Australoid" characters when comparing them with the crania of the southern Europeans.

Various views have been expressed regarding the origin of the Brahui. Some investigators believe that they are the descendants remaining in Baluchistan of Proto-Dravidians who were migrating from Anterior Asia into India. Others think that they immigrated from India. The absence of the "Negro-Australoid" traits among the Brahui--provided their ancestors did not resemble, for instance, the Todas--speaks rather in favor of the first supposition.

As to the interrelation of Brahui with other Aryan peoples of Afghanistan, there still remains the difference of the skin color. To what extent is this distinction a result of the differences of inheritable characteristics? The Pushtun of Girishk are much lighter than the Brahui, but at the same time they are shorter than other Pushtun, more brachycephalic, all of which, naturally, can be explained by intermingling with Brahui or Pushtun, whose kinship with the Brahui, through mixed marriage, is obvious.

Nonetheless, Pushtun generally have slightly lighter and more mixed eyes than Tajiks. The slight¹ but real differences between Pushtun and Tajiks are also found in the development of tertiary hair cover and in the form of nose. In general, Pushtun are more hirsute and have more aquiline noses. However, the differences in morphological characters are not great and during the process of anthropometric research the author was unable to find distinctions between the two groups in the instances where these lived side by side, as in Laghman, Farah, and Herat Provinces.

What may point out these slight, but nonetheless real differences? Is it permissible to assert that the relatively greater frequency of mixed eye-colors of the Pushtun testifies to their somewhat closer kinship with the peoples of Northern and Central Europe and has not come about as a result of isolation, as it did in the case of Nuristanis? How can the data on nasal form and on hirsuteness--which relate the Pushtun rather more closely with the peoples of Anterior Asia--be reconciled with the data regarding their pigmentation? All these questions call for detailed investigation.

The head form of the Herat and Farah Tajiks was completely unexpected. Does their sharply expressed dolichocephaly indicate profound differences between them and the Tajiks from the northern and northeastern areas? Or are these merely results of different methods of child care? It should be noted that, except for the head form, the Tajiks from the western areas do not differ in any respect from the Tajiks of Kohistan. The latter, it must be admitted, are represented, as yet, with only one group, from Charikar.

¹Probable misprint for "slight," naibolshie for nebolshie. (E.V.P.)

TABLE 27: AGE GROUPS, HAIR FORM AND HIRSUTENESS

Group	No.	Age Groups ¹			Hair Form			Chest Hair ²					
		20-25	26-39	40-60	No.	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	Average (Nos. 1-5)
nu	100	18	49	33	77	79	21	0	12	29	12	9	2.77
chis	100	25	40	35	55	71	27	2	8	29	19	8	2.90
ntun (Girishk)	100	26	50	24	30	93	7	0	11	49	8	9	2.56
ntun (Farah)	100	17	54	29	41	88	12	0	24	30	12	4	2.42
ntun (Herat)	112	16	51	33	35	86	11	3	19	39	8	4	2.39
nnuri, Zuri, Tairi	58	26	36	38	23	78	22	0	23	35	19	7	2.52
shedi	100	19	50	31	13	62	38	0	30	44	4	2	2.04
ks (Herat)	88	21	52	27	28	75	25	0	29	38	4	0	2.08
ks (Farah)	100	18	53	29	49	67	27	6	29	35	10	1	2.18
sians (Khash Rud)	55	24	49	27	35	60	31	9	21	21	17	12	2.78
lbash (Kandahar)	56	27	48	25	29	83	17	0	22	27	12	7	2.55
holi	50	18	34	48	12	83	17	0	46	27	10	2	1.95
komans	109	22	51	27	36	75	25	0	45	39	3	1	1.76
s	23	17	26	57	11	36	64	0	26	21	11	16	2.70

¹Percentages. ²Aged 25+. A = straight; B = deep waves; C = low waves; D = very sparse (No. 1); E = some (No. 2); F = medium (No. 4); G = heavy (No. 5). All figures are given in percentages.

TABLE 28: HIRsutENESS AND PIGMENTATION

Group	Beard ¹					Eyebrows		Skin Color			Eye Color	
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L
Brahui	0	1	27	13	3.52	38	2.36	12	72	16	91	1.91
Baluchis	0	0	39	12	3.63	25	2.20	32	56	12	90	1.90
Pushtun (Girishk)	1	5	28	8	3.37	37	2.33	70	30	0	83	1.82
Pushtun (Farah)	0	2	34	16	3.64	27	2.20	63	35	2	84	1.84
Pushtun (Herat)	0	2	35	8	3.49	31	2.18	87	13	0	78	1.76
Taimuri, Zuri, Tairi	0	2	30	28	3.84	31	2.24	69	29	2	86	1.86
Jamshedi	1	5	33	1	3.28	26	2.20	94	5	1	80	1.80
Tajiks (Herat)	0	6	23	3	3.23	36	2.28	88	11	1	84	1.83
Tajiks (Farah)	1	7	32	10	3.43	29	2.23	61	37	2	91	1.91
Persians (Khash Rud)	0	5	33	10	3.48	35	2.35	16	68	16	82	1.82
Qizilbash (Kandahar)	0	7	39	7	3.46	38	2.26	84	16	0	96	1.96
Mogholi	2	29	17	5	2.94	16	1.96	100	0	0	74	1.74
Turkomans	6	9	14	4	3.01	19	2.04	92	8	0	75	1.74
Jews	0	0	37	26	3.89	17	2.04	100	0	0	87	1.83

Notes. ¹ Aged 25+. A = very sparse (No. 1); B = some (No. 2); C = heavy (No. 4); D = very heavy (No. 5); E = average (Nos. 1-5); F = heavy (No. 3); A - D, F and K are given in percentages; G = medium (Nos. 1-3); H = light (Nos. 3, 7, 9); I = medium (Nos. 10-14); J = swarthy (Nos. 15-18); K = dark (No. 2); L = average (Nos. 0-2).

TABLE 29: PIGMENTATION AND FACIAL OBSERVATIONS

<u>Group</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>Hair Color</u>					<u>Horizontal Facial Profile</u>		<u>Malar Prominence</u>	
		<u>27</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>A</u>	<u>B</u>	<u>C</u>	<u>D</u>
Brahui	82	22	76	2	0	0	61	2.61	67	1.33
Baluchis	68	34	65	1	0	0	54	2.54	57	1.43
Pushkun (Girishk)	58	74	26	0	0	0	48	2.47	67	1.34
Pushkun (Farah)	66	33	62	5	0	0	51	2.50	53	1.50
Pushkun (Herat)	65	48	44	8	0	0	40	2.40	53	1.51
Taimuri, Zuri, Tairi	36	53	42	5	0	0	57	2.57	67	1.33
Jamshedi	33	45	52	0	0	3	22	2.19	55	1.48
Tajiks (Herat)	45	36	62	2	0	0	38	2.37	49	1.54
Tajiks (Farah)	70	26	70	4	0	0	65	2.65	63	1.42
Persians (Khash Rud)	37	13	84	3	0	0	29	2.27	65	1.37
Qizilbash (Kandahar)	41	49	51	0	0	0	52	2.50	55	1.45
Mogholi	24	13	83	4	0	0	16	1.86	22	2.02
Turkomans	47	40	51	6	0	2	13	1.98	29	1.83
Jews	11	55	45	0	0	0	61	2.61	65	1.35

Notes. A = narrow (No. 3), percentage; B = average (Nos. 1-3); C = weak (No. 1), percentage; D = average (Nos. 1-3).

TABLE 30: FACIAL HEIGHTS AND INDICES

Group	MFH		Biz. B		MFI	Big. B		Chin Prominence	
	\underline{X}	$\underline{\sigma}$	\underline{X}	$\underline{\sigma}$		\underline{X}	$\underline{\sigma}$	\underline{A}	\underline{B}
Brahui	122.3	5.9	133.7	5.0	91.4	102.8	5.6	75	2.68
Baluchis	121.7	6.5	135.1	5.9	90.0	105.1	5.8	70	2.62
Pushkun (Girishk)	123.3	6.2	135.8	4.3	90.8	104.6	4.5	70	2.65
Pushkun (Farah)	124.5	7.1	136.0	5.0	91.5	106.7	6.1	73	2.70
Pushkun (Herat)	125.6	6.1	136.6	4.9	92.0	106.7	6.0	63	2.61
Taimuri, Zuri, Tairi	123.3	6.3	136.4	5.0	90.4	105.4	6.5	69	2.64
Jamshedi	125.2	6.2	136.2	4.8	92.0	106.9	6.1	55	2.48
Tajiks (Herat)	124.2	6.4	136.2	5.2	91.2	106.8	5.7	61	2.55
Tajiks (Farah)	122.4	6.6	134.8	4.8	90.8	104.9	6.0	64	2.56
Persians (Khash Rud)	119.9	6.4	131.9	4.5	90.9	103.8	6.0	44	2.30
Qizilbash (Kandahar)	124.1	5.6	133.8	5.3	92.7	103.2	5.2	75	2.68
Mogholi	123.3	7.4	137.5	4.2	89.6	108.2	5.2	64	2.58
Turkomans	126.9	6.7	137.0	4.8	92.6	109.4	5.4	66	2.55
Jews	123.3	5.1	141.3	4.8	87.3	110.1	5.6	61	2.48

Notes. A = strong (No. 3), percentage; B = average (Nos. 0-3). MFH = morphological facial height;
MFI = morphological facial index, the result of $\frac{\text{MFH} \times 100}{\text{Biz. B}}$.

TABLE 31: NASAL BRIDGE AND PROFILE

Group	1		2		3		4		5	
	<u>A</u>	<u>B</u>	<u>C</u>	<u>D</u>	<u>X</u>	<u>σ</u>	<u>X</u>	<u>σ</u>	<u>X</u>	<u>σ</u>
Brahui	44	2.44	100	3.00	53.9	3.8	51.3	3.6	36.5	2.7
Baluchis	56	2.55	99	2.98	52.9	3.1	50.3	2.9	36.9	2.5
Pushtun (Girishk)	55	2.54	97	2.97	53.6	3.8	50.4	3.4	36.9	2.7
Pushtun (Farah)	56	2.56	98	2.98	54.2	4.0	51.3	3.7	36.6	2.7
Pushtun (Herat)	47	2.47	100	3.00	55.6	4.0	53.0	3.9	36.7	2.6
Taimuri, Zuri, Tairi	45	2.45	98	2.98	53.8	3.8	51.1	3.8	37.1	2.6
Jamshedi	27	2.26	100	3.00	55.1	3.6	51.7	3.2	36.6	2.2
Tajiks (Herat)	27	2.27	98	2.98	54.6	3.2	51.6	3.1	36.9	2.6
Tajiks (Farah)	45	2.44	98	2.98	53.1	3.5	50.5	3.1	37.3	2.3
Persians (Khash Rud)	40	2.36	96	2.96	51.8	3.1	49.4	3.1	36.9	2.9
Qizilbash (Kandahar)	32	2.27	96	2.96	53.8	3.6	50.6	3.2	37.2	2.3
Mogholi	22	2.04	86	2.84	54.0	3.4	50.3	3.6	36.9	2.7
Turkomans	14	2.07	91	2.90	55.2	4.1	51.4	3.9	37.0	2.8
Jews	52	2.52	100	3.00	55.0	3.1	52.8	3.3	36.8	2.6

Notes. 1 = height of nasal bridge; 2 = transverse profile of nasal ridge; 3 = nasal height from lower edge of eyebrows; 4 = height of nasal bridge; 5 = nasal breadth. A = high (No. 3) percentage; B = average (Nos. 1-3); C = convex (No. 3) percentage; D = average (Nos. 1-3).

TABLE 32: NASAL INDICES AND PROFILE

Group	NI		Nasal Profile							
	NI	NI	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
Brahui	67.7	71.8	55	2.55	25	2.16	1	41	9	49
Baluchis	69.7	73.3	40	2.40	31	2.26	2	45	3	50
Pushtun (Girishk)	69.0	73.2	32	2.32	19	2.15	2	62	2	34
Pushtun (Farah)	67.6	71.4	37	2.37	26	2.19	2	50	5	43
Pushtun (Herat)	66.0	69.2	29	2.29	19	2.16	2	60	2	36
Taimuri, Zuri, Tairi	68.9	72.6	26	2.26	26	2.21	3	57	2	38
Jamshedi	66.3	70.7	42	2.42	19	2.15	2	51	2	45
Tajiks (Herat)	67.6	71.6	30	2.30	10	2.02	2	65	6	27
Tajiks (Farah)	70.2	73.8	29	2.29	14	2.03	4	60	7	29
Persians (Khash Rud)	71.2	74.6	40	2.40	20	2.02	5	51	13	31
Qizilbash (Kandahar)	69.1	73.5	29	2.29	14	1.98	9	55	9	27
Mogholi	68.5	73.5	40	2.40	14	2.06	6	52	2	40
Turkomans	67.1	72.1	32	2.32	13	2.02	5	59	5	30
Jews	65.2	69.6	56	2.56	22	2.18	0	43	4	52

Notes. First NI column is based on height from lower edge of eyebrows; second NI column on height of nasal bridge. A = convex (No. 3) percentage; B = average (Nos. 1-3); C = convex (No. 3) percentage; D = average (Nos. 1-3); E = concave; F = straight; G = concavo-convex; H = convex. A - B = bony; C - D = cartilaginous; E - H = general. Columns E - H are percentages.

TABLE 33: NASAL TIP, BASE AND HEIGHT AND PROJECTION OF ALAE

Group	1		2		3		4		5	
	<u>A</u>	<u>B</u>	<u>C</u>	<u>D</u>	<u>E</u>	<u>F</u>	<u>G</u>	<u>H</u>	<u>I</u>	<u>J</u>
Brahui	24	2.09	25	2.09	6	1.93	3	1.33	3	1.54
Baluchis	24	2.06	26	2.07	5	1.94	2	1.34	2	1.64
Pushkun (Girishk)	16	1.94	24	2.06	1	1.94	2	1.33	9	1.72
Pushkun (Farah)	22	2.06	29	2.14	9	2.01	6	1.48	8	1.72
Pushkun (Herat)	19	2.09	23	2.13	4	1.99	10	1.53	13	1.71
Taimuri, Zuri, Tairi	28	2.13	31	2.17	7	2.02	5	1.51	7	1.66
Jamshedi	24	2.09	51	2.25	8	2.00	3	1.51	9	1.69
Tajiks (Herat)	27	2.18	27	2.18	6	1.98	8	1.60	14	1.89
Tajiks (Farah)	14	1.93	18	1.94	6	1.99	2	1.41	0	1.60
Persians (Khash Rud)	24	2.00	24	2.02	4	1.88	7	1.45	9	1.74
Qizilbash (Kandahar)	14	1.86	16	1.89	5	2.05	7	1.39	4	1.58
Mogholi	12	1.92	22	1.98	6	2.02	6	1.58	10	1.84
Turkomans	9	1.90	9	1.88	6	1.98	4	1.58	11	1.76
Jews	26	2.17	30	2.21	0	1.91	13	1.65	13	1.74

Notes. 1 = position of nasal tip; 2 = position of nasal base; 3 = height of alae; 4 = development of alae; 5 = projection of alae. A = depressed (No. 3) percentage; B = average (Nos. 1-3); C = depressed (No. 3) percentage; D = average (Nos. 1-3); E = large (No. 3) percentage; F = average (Nos. 1-3); G = strong (No. 3) percentage; H = average (Nos. 1-3); I = strong (No. 3) percentage; J = average (Nos. 1-3).

TABLE 34: POSITION AND FORM OF NOSTRILS AND MONGOLIAN FOLD

Group	1		2		3	4			
	<u>A</u>	<u>B</u>	<u>C</u>	<u>D</u>		<u>E</u>	<u>F</u>	<u>G</u>	<u>H</u>
Brahui	5	1.31	39	2.38	100	99	1	0	0.01
Baluchis	0	1.23	30	2.30	96	100	0	0	0.00
Pushkun (Girishk)	0	1.29	29	2.22	100	100	0	0	0.00
Pushkun (Farah)	6	1.38	31	2.31	98	99	1	0	0.01
Pushkun (Herat)	3	1.45	27	2.26	100	96	4	0	0.04
Taimuri, Zuri, Tairi	3	1.46	36	2.34	97	98	2	0	0.02
Jarnshedi	8	1.61	31	2.31	100	98	2	0	0.02
Tajiks (Herat)	11	1.55	21	2.18	97	99	1	0	0.01
Tajiks (Farah)	2	1.39	20	2.17	98	96	4	0	0.04
Persians (Khash Rud)	0	1.29	26	2.21	100	100	0	0	0.00
Qizilbash (Kandahar)	5	1.39	25	2.25	100	91	9	0	0.09
Mogholi	16	1.64	16	2.06	90	86	8	0	0.20
Turkomans	6	1.54	18	2.12	99	93	4	0	0.10
Jews	8	1.64	43	2.43	100	100	0	0	0.00

Notes. 1 = merging of alae with nose - lip furrow; 2 = position of nostrils; 3 = form of nostrils with percentage of oval form; 4 = epicanthus (Mongolian fold); A = complete, percentage; B = average (Nos. 1-3); C = sagittal (No. 3) percentage; D = average (Nos. 1-3); E = absent (No. 0) percentage; F = slight (No. 1) percentage; G = marked (No. 3) percentage; H = average (Nos. 0-3).

TABLE 35: EYEFOLD DEVELOPMENT

Group	1				2				3			
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L
Brahui	64	33	0	0.39	61	35	0	0.43	61	35	0	0.43
Baluchis	53	40	0	0.54	51	42	0	0.56	51	42	0	0.56
Pushkun (Girishk)	46	52	0	0.56	43	55	0	0.59	43	55	0	0.59
Pushkun (Farah)	52	39	1	0.58	47	42	1	0.65	47	42	1	0.65
Pushkun (Herat)	61	28	3	0.53	54	34	3	0.61	53	35	3	0.62
Taimuri, Zuri, Tairi	52	45	0	0.51	38	50	3	0.77	38	50	3	0.77
Jamshedi	44	47	2	0.67	37	52	2	0.76	37	52	2	0.76
Tajiks (Herat)	55	36	0	0.54	40	47	0	0.73	40	47	0	0.73
Tajiks (Farah)	44	43	4	0.73	40	46	4	0.78	40	46	4	0.78
Persians (Khash Rud)	35	50	0	0.80	35	49	0	0.81	35	49	0	0.81
Qizilbash (Kandahar)	41	46	0	0.65	34	48	2	0.86	34	48	2	0.86
Mogholi	36	24	4	1.08	26	28	8	1.28	26	28	8	1.28
Turkomans	31	45	5	0.98	20	47	10	1.23	20	47	10	1.23
Jews	52	39	4	0.59	48	44	4	0.64	48	44	4	0.64

Notes. 1 = inner; 2 = middle; 3 = external. A = absent (No. 0) percentage; B = slight (No. 1) percentage; C = marked (No. 3) percentage; D = average (Nos. 0-3); E = absent (No. 0) percentage; F = slight (No. 1) percentage; G = marked (No. 3) percentage; H = average (Nos. 0-3); I = absent (No. 0) percentage; J = slight (No. 1) percentage; K = marked (No. 3) percentage; L = average (Nos. 0-3).

TABLE 36: EYE SLITS AND LIP MEASUREMENTS

Group	1		2		3		4		5	
	<u>A</u>	<u>B</u>	<u>C</u>	<u>D</u>	<u>X</u>	<u>σ</u>	<u>X</u>	<u>σ</u>	<u>E</u>	<u>F</u>
Brahui	19	2.13	9	2.09	51.6	3.1	13.7	2.5	17	1.83
Baluchis	9	2.04	10	2.10	51.4	3.1	14.6	2.9	13	1.97
Pushkun (Girishk)	12	2.09	11	2.08	51.7	3.1	13.5	2.3	15	1.88
Pushkun (Farah)	10	2.09	10	2.08	51.3	3.1	14.6	2.5	6	1.99
Pushkun (Herat)	17	2.12	11	2.09	51.7	3.6	14.5	2.5	9	1.97
Taimuri, Zuri, Tairi	14	2.07	12	2.12	50.8	3.1	15.0	2.6	7	1.96
Jamshedi	12	1.99	12	2.09	50.4	3.2	13.9	2.4	21	1.79
Tajiks (Herat)	11	2.04	11	2.10	50.9	3.1	14.6	2.7	14	1.96
Tajiks (Farah)	8	1.98	14	2.14	50.4	3.2	14.6	2.6	11	1.95
Persians (Khash Rud)	16	2.12	7	2.07	51.1	4.3	13.6	2.6	24	1.78
Qizilbash (Kandahar)	23	2.19	23	2.23	49.8	3.3	14.3	2.4	11	1.96
Mogholi	8	1.86	26	2.26	52.0	3.5	15.2	2.9	8	2.02
Turkomans	6	1.88	16	2.15	51.2	3.4	15.5	2.7	16	2.12
Jews	31	2.27	9	2.09	50.6	3.0	15.7	3.1	9	2.17

Notes. 1 = width of eye slits; 2 = inclination of eye slits; 3 = mouth width; 4 = height of dermal part of upper lip (in mm.); 5 = height of upper lip. A = large (No. 3) percentage; B = average (Nos. 1-3); C = outer angle (No. 3) percentage; D = average (Nos. 1-3); E = low (No. 1) percentage; F = average (Nos. 1-3).

TABLE 37: LIP MEASUREMENTS AND EAR LOBES

Group	1		2		3			4			5	
	<u>A</u>	<u>B</u>	<u>X</u>	<u>σ</u>	<u>C</u>	<u>D</u>	<u>E</u>	<u>F</u>	<u>G</u>	<u>H</u>	<u>I</u>	<u>J</u>
Brahui	27	2.17	16.0	3.8	63	16	1.95	65	23	2.14	87	2.83
Baluchis	22	2.13	15.3	3.4	68	9	1.86	71	14	1.99	76	2.71
Pushkun (Girishk)	13	2.02	17.9	3.4	63	29	2.24	61	35	2.37	86	2.81
Pushkun (Farah)	20	2.09	16.5	3.9	63	20	2.03	62	26	2.17	72	2.65
Pushkun (Herat)	30	2.24	15.6	4.0	64	13	1.96	63	17	2.03	72	2.63
Taimuri, Zuri, Tairi	17	2.10	14.9	3.8	57	15	1.87	53	19	1.91	91	2.89
Jamshedi	17	1.96	15.8	3.7	69	15	2.02	69	18	2.11	64	2.61
Tajiks (Herat)	17	2.00	15.1	3.5	66	9	1.84	74	9	1.95	59	2.53
Tajiks (Farah)	12	1.95	16.5	4.1	53	28	2.12	51	34	2.22	72	2.64
Persians (Khash Rud)	18	1.94	16.2	3.7	55	25	2.05	62	25	2.12	74	2.61
Qizilbash (Kandahar)	14	1.87	19.1	3.4	41	43	2.27	41	52	2.51	87	2.78
Mogholi	6	1.73	14.6	2.9	63	6	1.75	72	6	1.84	70	2.54
Turkomans	11	1.83	16.2	3.2	71	12	1.95	71	18	2.07	63	2.48
Jews	17	2.00	13.5	4.0	35	4	1.43	53	17	1.87	83	2.83

Notes. 1 = profile of upper lip; 2 = lip thickness (both lips, in mm.); 3 = upper lip thickness; 4 = lower lip thickness; 5 = ear lobe. A = opisthoheleic (No. 3) percentage; B = average (Nos. 1-3); C = medium (No. 2) percentage; D = thick (No. 3) percentage; E = average (Nos. 1-4); F = medium (No. 2) percentage; G = thick (No. 3) percentage; H = average (Nos. 1-4); I = free (No. 3) percentage; J = average (Nos. 1-3).

TABLE 38: HEAD MEASUREMENTS AND INDICES

Group	Head Length		Head Breadth		Cephalic Index	Physiognomic Index		
	\bar{X}	σ	\bar{X}	σ		No.	\bar{X}	σ
Brahui	183.8	5.9	149.5	4.1	81.4	97	177.9	9.0
Baluchis	189.8	5.8	146.9	5.4	77.4	93	178.9	10.0
Pushkun (Girishk)	186.1	6.7	149.6	5.3	80.3	95	180.8	8.4
Pushkun (Farah)	194.5	6.6	144.7	4.4	74.4	97	181.6	11.3
Pushkun (Herat)	196.5	6.3	144.2	4.9	73.4	99	184.2	8.5
Taimuri, Zuri, Tairi	195.9	6.3	144.9	3.7	73.9	50	180.5	8.8
Jamshedi	195.0	6.1	144.3	4.6	74.0	92	183.5	8.6
Tajiks (Herat)	195.4	6.0	143.5	5.0	73.5	79	183.8	7.8
Tajiks (Farah)	194.0	6.5	142.1	4.2	73.3	93	179.5	9.6
Persians (Khash Rud)	189.4	5.9	144.1	4.7	75.5	52	177.1	9.4
Qizilbash (Kandahar)	193.4	6.3	144.6	4.4	74.8	51	181.9	9.9
Mogholi	194.3	6.4	144.2	4.4	74.2	46	181.7	9.2
Turkomans	196.6	7.7	144.2	5.6	73.4	102	184.5	9.7
Jews	184.8	5.5	154.4	6.0	83.5	14	184.6	7.8

TABLE 39: STATURE AND HEAD MEASUREMENTS

<u>Group</u>	<u>MFD</u>		<u>Forehead Slope</u>		<u>Supraorbital Crest</u>		<u>Stature</u>	
	<u>X</u>	<u>σ</u>	<u>A</u>	<u>B</u>	<u>C</u>	<u>D</u>	<u>X</u>	<u>σ</u>
Brahui	101.3	4.1	64	2.62	69	1.40	1635	53
Baluchis	102.1	4.7	69	2.66	75	1.32	1641	62
Pushkun (Girishk)	103.0	3.6	69	2.65	76	1.28	1650	57
Pushkun (Farah)	103.1	4.3	56	2.54	63	1.44	1675	54
Pushkun (Herat)	103.4	4.5	57	2.51	73	1.35	1665	56
Taimuri, Zuri, Tairi	104.2	4.9	61	2.58	78	1.25	1654	68
Jamshedi	103.1	4.3	56	2.48	79	1.23	1662	57
Tajiks (Herat)	103.2	4.6	58	2.52	81	1.22	1665	58
Tajiks (Farah)	102.8	4.1	67	2.62	81	1.21	1655	52
Persians (Khash Rud)	102.0	4.6	78	2.74	75	1.32	1620	59
Qizilbash (Kandahar)	101.6	4.5	61	2.50	56	1.49	1657	47
Mogholi	102.7	3.9	76	2.66	82	1.20	1655	50
Turkomans	102.6	4.2	51	2.36	84	1.17	1679	62
Jews	106.0	3.2	87	2.87	83	1.17	1630	59

Notes. A = straight (No. 3) percentage; B = average (Nos. 1-3); C = slight (No. 1) percentage; D = average (Nos. 1-4).

NORTHERN, CENTRAL AND SOUTHEASTERN PROVINCES

Anthropological investigations, organized by the University of Kabul, were continued during August-October, 1966. Ubaidulla Isa and Sayyid Sultan-Shah Khommam of the University of Kabul recorded the anthropometric data on each subject, measured the stature, and took the racial type photographs. The author, as during the two previous seasons, recorded the head and face measurements and the descriptive characters.

44. Wakhan (Wakhi). Studied on September 12-14, at Qala-i-Panja, Khandud (Khandut), and Qazdi Deh (Wakhi) settlements. All use the Wakhi dialect at home, but have a good knowledge of the Dari. Ismailis. Ab-i-Panj (Panja) forms the Panj Valley which is broad at this point and easy of access from the Ishkashim River District from which it is not separated by any natural barriers.

45. Ishkashimi. September 14-15, at the seat of the District. Originate from various settlements. The Ishkashimi language has been preserved in the settlements of Zargaran, Koh-i-Kherman, Bor, Bozor (?Bazgir), Ongadi, and Ishkashimi at Kazdeh (Qalat Kazdeh or Qazdi Deh). In the rest of the settlements, the Dari language is already in use; the older people know the Ishkashimi, but do not use it. Ismailis. Ishkashim is separated from the Zebak Valley only by a slight watershed elevation.

46. "Zebaki." Studied on September 15-16, at Zebak settlement. Speak only in the Dari language; do not remember whether their ancestors used some other tongue. At the present time, only the Sanglichi, living south of Zebak, have preserved a separate language. However, like other Pamiri tribes, the inhabitants of Zebak are Ismailis. A fairly broad river valley extending from Zebak to Faizabad; in a few places, and then only for a short distance, this becomes a rocky gorge.

47. Tajiks (Jurm). Studied on August 1-2, at Jurm and Barak settlements. Natives of different settlements in the District. Their neighbors are the Hazara in Peshkan and Yabab settlements and the Uzbeks in Chingakh and Dara-i-Khash settlements. Here the Hazara are Sunnis, so that mixed marriages with Tajiks, as well as of the latter with Uzbeks, are not rare.

48. Tajiks (Keshem). Studied on August 3 and September 18 at the District seat. Approximately 20 per cent of the investigated individuals, from a group of villages 5-8 kms. north of the District seat, call themselves Baluchis. It is said that their ancestors came from Baluchistan five generations ago. They do not now know the Baluchi language, and are not distinguishable in any way from Tajiks, with whom they intermarry freely. Other Baluchis here have immigrated later, together with Pushtun. They speak Pushtu. These have not been included within the Keshem Tajik group.

49. Uzbeks (Badakhshan). Studied on August 1 in Jurm, August 5 and September 18, at Kalifgan settlement, September 21 in the District seat at Khwaja-i-Gar. Natives of various settlements in the Kokcha Valley and along its tributaries. Awareness of tribal affiliation is unclear: they mention, uncertainly, tribal designations Karluk, Mogholi, "Chingis." This is not a "dj"-sounding ("dzhokaiushchii") dialect.

50. Tajiks (Sangcharak or Tukzar). Studied on September 24-28, at Aq Kupruk, Sangcharak (Tukzar) and Sar-i-Pul, side by side with Hazara and Uzbeks. Intermarry with Uzbeks but not with Hazara. Nevertheless, they are readily distinguishable, on sight, from Uzbeks.

51. Hazara (Sangcharak or Tukzar). Studied on September 24-28, at Aq Kupruk, Sangcharak, and Sar-i-Pul settlements, side by side with Uzbeks and Tajiks. Shiahhs. Because of this, seldom intermarry with Tajiks and Uzbeks. Mongoloid characters are markedly less pronounced among the Seids (Ar. Sayyids), who seldom intermarry with other Hazara. Occasionally they marry non-Seid women, but never give their daughters in marriage to non-Seids.

52. Uzbeks (Sangcharak or Tukzar). Studied on September 24-27, at Aq Kupruk (Russ. Ak-Kyupryuk) and Sangcharak where they live side by side with the Tajiks and Hazara. Unlike the Uzbeks of Sar-i-Pul and Balkh, they use a dj-sounding dialect, and have poor recollection of tribal affiliation, mentioning, however, true Uzbek tribal designations: Qungrad, Keneges, etc. Frequent use of felt yurt.

53. Hazara (Lal). Studied on October 8, at the seat of the District. Natives of various settlements within the District. Shiahhs. Foregoing remarks about the Seids among the Sangcharak Hazara also apply to this group.

54. Taimeni. Studied on October 6-7 at Qala Shaharak and Chakcharan settlements. Natives of different settlements in the province of Ghor. When asked about their tribal affiliation, they answer "Taimeni," consider themselves Aimaqs, together with Taimuri-Zuri, Taimeni, Jamshedi, and Firozkohi, but excluding the Aimaqs of Qala-i-Nau. Many assert that they descended from the Nakar, a Pushtun tribe which had migrated into Ghor Province and had forgotten its [original] language. The yurt of the Aimaq type, with pointed top, is encountered but rarely among the Taimeni.

55. Aimaqs (Aimaks) of Qala-i-Nau. Studied on September 1-2, in the city of Qala-i-Nau. In literature, and according to some of the neighbors, these people are known as Hazara Qala-i-Nau or as Aimaq Hazara. Actually this group is of more complex origin. The Hazara are undoubtedly one of the components. One of the clans [families] bears the name Dai Zangi, which clearly indicates its origin from Hazarajat.

Being Sunnis, the Qala-i-Nau Aimaqs reluctantly admit their Hazara origin, and when asked about their tribal affiliation, call themselves "Aimaq." The designation Deh-i-Zeinat, mentioned by Ferrier, is completely unknown to them. I assume that it is a distortion of Dai Zangi. There are also other groups whose ancestors have apparently a common origin with the Hazara of Hazarajat. However, some of the clans, who regard themselves as Aimaqs, categorically reject the designation of Hazara. Among them are some groups of undoubtedly Turki origin, for example the Qipchaks (Kipchaks). The Baibuka probably also belong here. Additionally, there are several groups of uncertain origin: Surkhobi, Nidami, Mamaka, Kakat, Lagari and Bagvan [Pers. Baghwan = gardener]. Some of these are connected with the Taimuri (Zuri) group, but the connection is not clear. At the present time, all these groups have been fully merged into one. In this group, the conical-topped felt yurt, obviously different from the Uzbek type, is encountered more frequently than among other Aimaqs (Jamshedi), Firozkohi (Firuzkuhi) and Taimeni.

56. Firozkohi (Firuzkui). Studied October 1-2 in the city of Qala-i-Nau and at Kardez settlement. Asked about their tribal affiliation, they answer "Firozkohi," while being definitely aware of being a part of the Aimaqs. The yurt of pointed Aimaq type is encountered much more rarely than among the Qala-i-Nau Aimaqs.

57. Pushtun (Khost). Studied on October 19-20, in the District seat of Khost. The tribes include the Mangal, Tani, Gurbaz, Sabari, Bakr Khel, et al. Asked about tribal affiliation, they frequently answer "Khosti"; this settlement is sometimes mentioned in answer to additional questions.

58. Nomadic Pushtun (Ghilzai) in Khost. The tribes include the Nyazi, Dauletzai, Ahmadzai, Ishak Khel, Sulaiman Khel, Musa Khel, et al. All these, apparently, belong to the large Ghilzai grouping; but when questioned they sometimes did not answer,

or else were uncertain. During the summer, they wander in eastern Hazarajat.

* * * * *

The author hopes that the scientific significance of materials collected during three seasons in Afghanistan will be determined after the receipt of data from the provinces of Ghanzi and Uruzgan, in the southeastern part of the country, and some other regions.

Under the conditions of fairly complete coverage of the territory, the material, when subjected to statistical analyses, may provide the basis for more valid conclusions than the superficial deductions in the earlier reports and are stated below.

As it has been already determined for the area of Tadzhikistan by L. V. Oshanin¹ and IU. G. Rychkov,² the peoples of the Pamirs do not differ markedly from the Tajiks (Russ. Tadzhiks). Reports by travelers of the nineteenth and the beginning of the present century indicating light pigmentation among these peoples definitely do not correspond to reality. Among the Tajiks in the general area of Jurm, mixed eyes are encountered even more often. It is significant that among the dwellers in the Pamirs investigated by us, indications of Europeoid racial characters, such as the development of tertiary hair cover, facial profile and structure of the soft parts, are not nearly as well expressed as among the Tajiks proper of Badakhshan. The peoples of the Pamirs taken as a whole possess an Europeoid type of facial structure.

Nevertheless, it is possible that they have a small admixture of "Mongoloid blood." If this should be substantiated, the question arises about the origin of this admixture. Did it come via the "Great Silk Road," one of alternate routes of which apparently followed the broad valley of the Panj River to the point where the river turns northward? Or is this Mongoloid admixture a vestige of a more ancient contact with the peoples of Tibet?

The Hazara have been definitively shown to be the "most Mongoloid" ethnic group in Afghanistan. The characteristics of the Great Mongoloid Race will become even more clearly expressed if the Seids (Ar. Sayyids), who regard themselves as descendants of Mohammed's tribe, are excluded. The relevant statistical analyses will be completed and published in the near future.

The presence of Mongoloid elements, however difficult to determine on sight, can be affirmed in the case of the Jamshedi, Firozkohi, Taimeni and Aimaqs. It was possible, however, to show the differences statistically, because of the high degree of comparability of the material collected by one person during a very brief period and, frequently, in coöperation with other groups being measured.

The Pushtun of Pakhtia, settled as well as nomadic, disclose in the highest degree the characteristics of the physical type specific for that people. When compared with the Tajiks, the Pushtun are somewhat lighter, more hirsute and with a higher incidence of aquiline noses. In one of the earlier reports, this peculiarity was noted, as well as the puzzling nature of this complex of characters. The nomads were found to be moderately brachycephalic, the influence of the cradle being definitely inapplicable in their case.

Moderate brachycephaly was also recorded in the case of the Pushtun of Girishk, where it may be attributed to a Baluchi admixture. This is less probable in the case of the Pakhtia nomads, although it is not excluded that the Baluchis and Pushtun had common ancestors in a very remote past. Nevertheless, it is completely unclear to what the head form difference among various groups of Pushtun should be attributed.

¹See PMRTS, Vol. II, Nos. 1-3.

²See PMRTS, Vol. III, No. 2.

TABLE 40: AGE GROUPS, HAIR FORM AND HIRSUTENESS

Group	No.	Age Groups ¹				Hair Form			Chest Hair ²						
						No.	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	Average (Nos.1-5)	
		20-25	26-39	40-60											
an	103	17	47	36	6	100	0	0	50	32	2	0	1.70		
shimi	109	22	48	30	11	64	36	0	49	34	5	0	1.73		
aki"	100	19	51	16	6	83	17	0	51	28	2	0	1.72		
s (Jurm)	124	14	70	16	13	85	15	0	42	31	2	1	1.89		
s (Keshern)	93	20	47	29	19	74	26	0	22	39	9	7	2.40		
ks (Badakhshan)	138	20	51	29	12	75	25	0	61	24	1	0	1.55		
s (Sangcharak)	100	19	45	36	8	63	37	0	33	31	14	1	2.19		
ra (Sangcharak)	100	25	46	29	6	83	17	0	69	24	0	0	1.38		
ks (Sangcharak)	100	18	44	38	4	100	0	0	69	18	2	0	1.46		
ra (Lal)	100	20	52	28	20	90	10	0	70	24	0	0	1.36		
eni (Teimani)	100	21	51	28	47	91	9	0	56	33	1	1	1.58		
qs (Qala-i-Nau)	100	14	49	37	10	60	40	0	43	28	8	2	1.98		
zkohi	100	24	42	34	34	65	35	0	20	47	7	4	2.28		
tun (Khost)	100	18	53	29	63	73	22	5	9	37	18	6	2.75		
tun (Ghilzai)	100	13	50	37	60	80	18	2	15	25	24	8	2.85		



¹ Percentages. ² Aged 25+. A = straight; B = deep waves; C = low waves; D = very sparse (No. 1); E = some (No. 2); F = medium (No. 4); G = heavy (No. 5). All figures are given in percentages.

TABLE 41: HIRSUTENESS AND PIGMENTATION

Group	Beard ¹					Eyebrows		Skin Color			Eye Color	
	<u>A</u>	<u>B</u>	<u>C</u>	<u>D</u>	<u>E</u>	<u>F</u>	<u>G</u>	<u>H</u>	<u>I</u>	<u>J</u>	<u>K</u>	<u>L</u>
Wakhan	0	18	29	3	3.17	24	2.20	80	20	0	67	1.66
Ishkashimi	0	11	27	11	3.38	28	2.14	85	15	0	58	1.56
"Zebaki"	1	14	12	4	3.04	25	2.14	81	17	2	70	1.66
Tajiks (Jurm)	0	6	25	4	3.27	18	2.13	95	5	0	48	1.46
Tajiks (Keshem)	0	5	37	11	3.54	27	2.18	79	20	1	64	1.62
Uzbeks (Badakhshan)	5	21	18	2	2.91	12	1.97	89	11	0	60	1.58
Tajiks (Sangcharak)	0	5	31	5	3.36	23	2.16	80	20	0	74	1.72
Hazara (Sangcharak)	15	41	7	0	2.36	3	1.83	85	14	1	72	1.72
Uzbeks (Sangcharak)	13	24	16	0	2.66	9	1.83	92	8	0	81	1.80
Hazara (Lal)	14	31	11	0	2.52	8	1.87	98	2	0	78	1.78
Taimeni (Teimani)	0	16	27	3	3.17	7	1.95	92	8	0	77	1.77
Aimaqs (Qala-i-Nau)	2	8	36	7	3.36	15	1.99	88	12	0	70	1.70
Firozkohi	0	3	47	7	3.58	25	2.10	93	7	0	74	1.72
Pushtun (Khost)	0	0	39	16	3.71	35	2.25	81	19	0	60	1.56
Pushtun (Ghilzai)	2	3	42	14	3.63	32	2.26	84	16	0	55	1.51

Notes. ¹ Aged 25+. A = very sparse (No. 1); B = some (No. 2); C = heavy (No. 4); D = very heavy (No. 5); E = average (Nos. 1-5); F = heavy (No. 3); A - D, F and K are given in percentages; G = medium (Nos. 1-3); H = light (Nos. 3, 7, 9); I = medium (Nos. 10-14); J = swarthy (Nos. 15-18); K = dark (No. 2); L = average (Nos. 0-2).

TABLE 42: PIGMENTATION AND FACIAL OBSERVATIONS

<u>Group</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>Hair Color</u>				<u>Horizontal Facial Profile</u>		<u>Malar Prominence</u>	
		<u>27</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>A</u>	<u>B</u>	<u>C</u>	<u>D</u>
Wakhan	44	7	64	27	2	18	2.15	51	1.51
Ishkashimi	48	25	63	10	2	15	2.15	37	1.65
"Zebaki"	45	27	60	11	2	18	2.18	47	1.57
Tajiks (Jurm)	38	24	65	21	0	38	2.37	53	1.50
Tajiks (Keshern)	27	30	63	7	0	29	2.23	41	1.67
Uzbeks (Badakhshan)	22	9	68	18	5	13	2.00	25	1.89
Tajiks (Sangcharak)	18	44	56	0	0	26	2.24	49	1.54
Hazara (Sangcharak)	12	0	83	1	1	30	1.75	18	2.07
Uzbeks (Sangcharak)	21	38	47	10	5	19	1.90	33	1.76
Hazara (Lal)	37	51	41	8	0	14	1.91	20	2.10
Taimeni (Teimani)	59	39	57	2	2	30	2.26	55	1.50
Aimaqs (Qala-i-Nau)	41	51	46	2	0	22	2.19	39	1.75
Firozkohi	50	58	34	6	2	53	2.53	54	1.50
Pushtun (Khost)	76	48	41	8	3	73	2.73	57	1.45
Pushtun (Ghilzai)	70	43	53	4	0	59	2.59	58	1.42

Notes. A = narrow (No. 3), percentage; B = average (Nos. 1-3); C = weak (No. 1), percentage;

D = average (Nos. 1-3).

TABLE 43: FACIAL HEIGHTS AND INDICES

Group	MFH		Biz. B		MFI	Big. B		Chin Prominence	
	<u>X</u>	<u>σ</u>	<u>X</u>	<u>σ</u>		<u>X</u>	<u>σ</u>	<u>A</u>	<u>B</u>
Wakhan	122.6	7.1	138.4	4.6	88.4	104.5	5.1	66	2.61
Ishkashimi	123.0	6.3	138.4	4.9	88.8	105.5	4.9	65	2.59
"Zebaki"	121.9	5.9	139.4	5.2	87.4	107.2	5.0	56	2.48
Tajiks (Jurm)	125.5	6.3	139.7	4.9	89.8	107.9	6.3	63	2.57
Tajiks (Keshern)	124.6	6.8	139.6	5.0	89.3	106.6	6.1	51	2.44
Uzbeks (Badakhshan)	127.2	6.4	142.9	5.3	89.0	110.0	6.5	46	2.40
Tajiks (Sangcharak)	127.1	7.0	143.1	5.6	88.8	109.4	5.0	47	2.39
Hazara (Sangcharak)	125.0	5.9	142.8	5.2	87.5	109.5	5.5	32	2.23
Uzbeks (Sangcharak)	128.5	5.9	141.7	4.7	90.7	109.5	5.0	33	2.22
Hazara (Lal)	127.5	6.9	142.9	4.2	89.2	110.1	4.5	37	2.27
Taimeni (Teimani)	126.6	6.5	136.7	4.6	92.6	106.7	6.1	41	2.31
Aimaqs (Qala-i-Nau)	128.1	6.4	140.6	5.6	91.3	110.0	6.2	46	2.37
Firozkohi	126.7	6.6	136.8	4.6	92.6	107.7	5.7	45	2.39
Pushkun (Khost)	126.0	6.5	140.5	5.0	89.7	107.5	5.9	61	2.53
Pushkun (Ghilzai)	126.5	7.0	141.3	4.8	89.0	108.0	6.4	60	2.55

Notes. A = strong (No. 3), percentage; B = average (Nos. 0-3). MFH = morphological facial height;
MFI = morphological facial index, the result of $\frac{\text{MFH} \times 100}{\text{Biz. B}}$.

TABLE 44: NASAL BRIDGE AND PROFILE

Group	1		2		3		4		5	
	<u>A</u>	<u>B</u>	<u>C</u>	<u>D</u>	<u>X</u>	<u>σ</u>	<u>X</u>	<u>σ</u>	<u>X</u>	<u>σ</u>
Wakhan	29	2.27	93	2.93	53.6	4.0	50.6	3.6	36.2	2.8
Ishkashimi	42	2.41	89	2.89	53.4	4.0	50.5	3.7	35.3	2.6
"Zebaki"	29	2.28	87	2.87	52.7	3.2	49.7	3.3	36.4	2.6
Tajiks (Jurm)	38	2.36	96	2.96	55.0	3.6	51.6	3.3	36.5	2.6
Tajiks (Keshem)	52	2.52	95	2.95	53.5	3.9	50.4	3.8	36.3	2.6
Uzbeks (Badakhshan)	20	2.09	79	2.77	54.9	3.6	50.8	3.4	37.2	2.7
Tajiks (Sangcharak)	32	2.32	93	2.93	54.5	4.0	51.8	3.8	37.3	2.6
Hazara (Sangcharak)	8	1.84	47	2.38	53.4	4.0	49.2	3.8	38.4	2.8
Uzbeks (Sangcharak)	16	1.99	84	2.81	55.3	3.9	51.0	3.5	37.0	2.4
Hazara (Lal)	7	1.83	65	2.58	54.9	3.8	50.1	3.4	38.0	2.5
Taimeni (Teimani)	30	2.29	95	2.95	54.7	3.5	51.6	3.6	36.2	2.9
Aimaqs (Qala-i-Nau)	27	2.21	91	2.91	55.6	3.7	52.2	3.6	37.3	2.7
Firozkohi	51	2.51	97	2.97	54.7	3.9	52.4	3.5	36.7	2.4
Pushkun (Khost)	44	2.44	99	2.99	54.3	3.5	52.3	3.0	37.3	2.4
Pushkun (Ghilzai)	46	2.46	97	2.97	54.5	3.9	52.5	3.7	38.2	2.5

Notes. 1 = height of nasal bridge; 2 = transverse profile of nasal ridge; 3 = nasal height from lower edge of eyebrows; 4 = height of nasal bridge; 5 = nasal breadth. A = high (No. 3) percentage; B = average (Nos. 1-3); C = convex (No. 3) percentage; D = average (Nos. 1-3).

TABLE 45: NASAL INDICES AND PROFILE

Group	NI		Nasal Profile							
	NI	NI	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
Wakhan	67.5	71.4	35	2.35	21	2.15	3	50	5	42
Ishkashimi	66.2	69.9	46	2.46	30	2.21	4	44	8	44
"Zebaki"	69.2	73.4	30	2.30	12	2.02	3	62	7	28
Tajiks (Jurm)	66.3	70.6	35	2.35	17	2.09	2	58	6	34
Tajiks (Keshern)	67.8	72.0	34	2.34	19	2.10	2	58	7	33
Uzbeks (Badakhshan)	67.6	73.2	24	2.24	8	1.88	12	61	7	20
Tajiks (Sangcharak)	68.5	72.1	31	2.31	10	1.96	5	60	9	26
Hazara (Sangcharak)	71.9	78.0	17	2.15	8	1.89	16	61	5	18
Uzbeks (Sangcharak)	67.0	72.5	27	2.26	6	1.95	7	63	5	25
Hazara (Lal)	69.2	75.8	15	2.15	3	1.91	10	73	2	15
Taimeni (Teimani)	66.2	70.3	29	2.29	18	2.10	2	63	6	29
Aimaqs (Qala-i-Nau)	67.1	71.5	36	2.36	17	2.02	4	53	12	31
Firozkohi	67.1	70.1	28	2.28	19	2.11	2	59	6	33
Pushtun (Khost)	68.7	71.4	34	2.34	24	2.20	2	52	2	44
Pushtun (Ghilzai)	70.2	72.7	37	2.37	22	2.13	1	52	8	39

Notes. First NI column is based on height from lower edge of eyebrows; second NI column on height of nasal bridge. A = convex (No. 3) percentage; B = average (Nos. 1-3); C = convex (No. 3) percentage; D = average (Nos. 1-3); E = concave; F = straight; G = concavo-convex; H = convex. A - B = bony; C - D = cartilaginous; E - H = general (in percentages).

TABLE 46: NASAL TIP, BASE AND HEIGHT AND PROJECTION OF ALAE

Group	1		2		3		4		5	
	<u>A</u>	<u>B</u>	<u>C</u>	<u>D</u>	<u>E</u>	<u>F</u>	<u>G</u>	<u>H</u>	<u>I</u>	<u>J</u>
Wakhan	23	1.94	30	2.07	13	2.09	13	1.56	13	1.71
Ishkashimi	18	1.95	27	2.05	6	1.97	6	1.55	10	1.72
"Zebaki"	17	2.02	22	2.07	12	2.04	5	1.48	8	1.67
Tajiks (Jurm)	31	2.17	40	2.26	6	1.95	6	1.58	15	1.94
Tajiks (Keshem)	13	1.93	27	2.11	3	2.00	13	1.64	15	1.83
Uzbeks (Badakhshan)	11	1.94	14	1.96	12	2.04	7	1.55	8	1.67
Tajiks (Sangcharak)	13	1.96	17	2.01	8	2.00	12	1.66	16	1.85
Hazara (Sangcharak)	11	1.91	13	1.91	11	2.07	12	1.71	15	1.90
Uzbeks (Sangcharak)	10	1.85	13	1.90	9	2.06	8	1.56	8	1.75
Hazara (Lal)	12	1.84	11	1.75	9	2.06	4	1.52	11	1.81
Taimeni (Teimani)	18	2.00	23	2.05	10	2.05	4	1.46	6	1.56
Aimaqs (Qala-i-Nau)	20	2.07	23	2.07	11	2.09	6	1.52	10	1.60
Firozkohi	19	2.05	22	2.10	8	2.02	2	1.47	2	1.62
Pushhun (Khost)	34	2.18	44	2.33	1	1.95	8	1.58	10	1.85
Pushhun (Ghilzai)	26	2.14	37	2.29	2	1.94	9	1.53	11	1.77

Notes. 1 = position of nasal tip; 2 = position of nasal base; 3 = height of alae; 4 = development of alae; 5 = projection of alae. A = depressed (No. 3) percentage; B = average (Nos. 1-3); C = depressed (No. 3) percentage; D = average (Nos. 1-3); E = large (No. 3) percentage; F = average (Nos. 1-3); G = strong (No. 3) percentage; H = average (Nos. 1-3); I = strong (No. 3) percentage; J = average (Nos. 1-3).

TABLE 47: POSITION AND FORM OF NOSTRILS AND MONGOLIAN FOLD

Group	1		2		3	4			
	<u>A</u>	<u>B</u>	<u>C</u>	<u>D</u>		<u>E</u>	<u>F</u>	<u>G</u>	<u>H</u>
Wakhan	17	1.64	24	2.23	100	99	1	0	0.01
Ishkashimi	6	1.41	27	2.26	98	99	1	0	0.01
"Zebaki"	10	1.45	17	2.16	100	99	1	0	0.01
Tajiks (Jurm)	3	1.38	25	2.25	98	99	1	0	0.01
Tajiks (Keshem)	13	1.46	21	2.21	98	98	2	0	0.02
Uzbeks (Badakhshan)	8	1.46	18	2.11	98	90	7	1	0.14
Tajiks (Sangcharak)	14	1.64	28	2.26	99	96	3	0	0.05
Hazara (Sangcharak)	12	1.61	5	1.76	87	72	24	0	0.32
Uzbeks (Sangcharak)	10	1.56	17	2.13	94	90	8	0	0.12
Hazara (Lal)	6	1.42	9	1.96	91	76	20	1	0.29
Taimeni (Teimani)	3	1.33	23	2.20	98	94	6	0	0.06
Aimaqs (Qala-i-Nau)	3	1.46	20	2.14	93	91	8	0	0.10
Firozkohi	3	1.34	25	2.24	99	92	6	0	0.10
Pushkun (Khost)	5	1.35	27	2.27	100	100	0	0	0.00
Pushkun (Ghilzai)	4	1.34	14	2.14	100	99	1	0	0.01

Notes. 1 = merging of alae with nose - lip furrow; 2 = position of nostrils; 3 = form of nostrils with percentage of oval form; 4 = epicanthus (Mongolian fold); A = complete, percentage; B = average (Nos. 1-3); C = sagittal (No. 3) percentage; D = average (Nos. 1-3); E = absent (No. 0) percentage; F = slight (No. 1) percentage; G = marked (No. 3) percentage; H = average (Nos. 0-3).

TABLE 48: EYEFOLD DEVELOPMENT

Group	1				2				3			
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L
Wakhan	35	47	2	0.85	25	54	3	0.99	25	54	3	0.99
Ishkashimi	45	46	1	0.65	33	53	3	0.84	33	53	3	0.84
"Zebaki"	36	53	4	0.79	28	58	5	0.91	28	58	5	0.91
Tajiks (Jurm)	53	39	0	0.55	41	45	1	0.74	41	45	1	0.74
Tajiks (Keshern)	48	36	2	0.60	36	44	4	0.88	36	44	4	0.88
Uzbeks (Badakhshan)	39	42	7	0.87	32	44	10	1.02	32	44	10	1.02
Tajiks (Sangcharak)	43	45	2	0.71	36	49	3	0.82	36	49	3	0.82
Hazara (Sangcharak)	8	41	15	1.58	4	42	16	1.66	4	42	16	1.66
Uzbeks (Sangcharak)	27	48	7	1.05	18	48	12	1.28	18	48	12	1.28
Hazara (Lal)	16	48	12	1.32	6	52	15	1.51	6	52	15	1.51
Taimeni (Teimani)	39	58	0	0.64	35	62	0	0.68	36	61	0	0.67
Aimaqs (Qala-i-Nau)	37	48	6	0.84	28	53	7	0.98	28	53	7	0.98
Firozkohi	47	36	5	0.75	40	41	5	0.84	40	41	5	0.84
Pushkun (Khost)	64	35	0	0.37	49	47	0	0.55	49	47	0	0.55
Pushkun (Ghilzai)	45	51	0	0.59	35	58	0	0.72	35	58	0	0.72

Notes. 1 = inner; 2 = middle; 3 = external. A = absent (No. 0) percentage; B = slight (No. 1) percentage; C = marked (No. 3) percentage; D = average (Nos. 0-3); E = absent (No. 0) percentage; F = slight (No. 1) percentage; G = marked (No. 3) percentage; H = average (Nos. 0-3); I = absent (No. 0) percentage; J = slight (No. 1) percentage; K = marked (No. 3) percentage; L = average (Nos. 0-3).

TABLE 49: EYE SLITS AND LIP MEASUREMENTS

Group	1		2		3		4		5	
	<u>A</u>	<u>B</u>	<u>C</u>	<u>D</u>	<u>X</u>	<u>σ</u>	<u>X</u>	<u>σ</u>	<u>E</u>	<u>F</u>
Wakhan	8	1.95	11	2.08	50.7	3.0	13.4	2.4	23	1.77
Ishkashimi	7	1.93	15	2.10	50.0	3.3	13.2	2.4	24	1.77
"Zebaki"	10	2.01	8	2.03	50.3	3.1	13.5	2.2	14	1.86
Tajiks (Jurm)	19	2.16	19	2.17	49.4	3.1	14.0	2.5	15	1.88
Tajiks (Keshem)	17	2.13	10	2.09	50.3	3.4	13.4	2.6	24	1.78
Uzbeks (Badakhshan)	7	1.92	15	2.15	50.5	3.1	14.0	2.0	8	1.94
Tajiks (Sangcharak)	12	2.02	10	2.06	50.6	3.2	14.5	2.3	9	1.96
Hazara (Sangcharak)	2	1.74	23	2.21	51.0	3.2	14.2	2.2	16	1.86
Uzbeks (Sangcharak)	2	1.82	22	2.20	50.2	3.6	14.8	2.6	8	2.00
Hazara (Lal)	4	1.93	30	2.28	50.9	2.9	14.1	2.7	19	1.88
Taimeni (Teimani)	18	2.14	19	2.15	50.0	3.6	14.0	3.0	22	1.87
Aimaqs (Qala-i-Nau)	9	2.02	23	2.23	50.3	3.3	15.1	2.4	6	2.02
Firozkohi	16	2.05	21	2.18	49.7	3.3	15.0	2.5	7	1.99
Pushun (Khost)	16	2.13	13	2.11	50.9	2.8	13.4	2.2	23	1.78
Pushun (Ghilzai)	10	2.05	10	2.05	51.7	3.2	13.2	2.4	25	1.76

Notes. 1 = width of eye slits; 2 = inclination of eye slits; 3 = mouth width; 4 = height of dermal part of upper lip (in mm.); 5 = height of upper lip. A = large (No. 3) percentage; B = average (Nos. 1-3); C = outer angle (No. 3) percentage; D = average (nos. 1-3); E = low (No. 1) percentage; F = average (Nos. 1-3).

TABLE 50: LIP MEASUREMENTS AND EAR LOBES

Group	1		2			3			4			5	
	A	B	X	σ	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	
Wakhan	12	1.97	15.5	4.0	59	12	1.83	67	16	1.99	58	2.48	
Ishkashimi	21	2.02	15.5	3.8	69	10	1.89	66	17	2.00	59	2.46	
“Zebaki”	19	2.00	15.1	3.8	64	10	1.84	71	13	1.97	60	2.46	
Tajiks (Jurm)	31	2.17	16.6	3.6	58	23	2.04	61	26	2.13	56	2.49	
Tajiks (Keshern)	18	2.04	15.7	3.8	60	15	1.90	63	18	2.00	57	2.42	
Uzbeks (Badakhshan)	11	1.81	15.7	4.1	59	20	1.99	64	22	2.08	48	2.31	
Tajiks (Sangcharak)	19	2.09	15.5	4.0	66	12	1.90	67	17	2.01	60	2.52	
Hazara (Sangcharak)	4	1.51	17.2	3.4	57	28	2.16	65	28	2.27	43	2.26	
Uzbeks (Sangcharak)	7	1.79	16.3	3.4	64	16	1.99	67	17	2.07	53	2.40	
Hazara (Lal)	0	1.51	17.1	3.9	66	23	2.18	68	24	2.22	43	2.09	
Taimeni (Teimani)	27	2.21	15.4	3.4	72	8	1.91	78	10	2.01	57	2.42	
Aimaqs (Qala-i-Nau)	29	2.15	14.7	3.9	59	11	1.81	62	15	1.92	61	2.47	
Firozkohi	36	2.30	14.8	3.3	66	6	1.78	73	10	1.93	73	2.69	
Pushtun (Khost)	55	2.55	16.6	3.3	65	19	2.03	71	24	2.19	69	2.63	
Pushtun (Ghilzai)	40	2.39	16.6	4.1	69	18	2.05	67	22	2.11	52	2.43	

Notes. 1 = profile of upper lip; 2 = lip thickness (both lips, in mm.); 3 = upper lip thickness; 4 = lower lip thickness; 5 = ear lobe. A = opisthohehic (No. 3) percentage; B = average (Nos. 1-3); C = medium (No. 2) percentage; D = thick (No. 3) percentage; E = average (Nos. 1-4); F = medium (No. 2) percentage; G = thick (No. 3) percentage; H = average (Nos. 1-4); I = free (No. 3) percentage; J = average (Nos. 1-3).

TABLE 51: HEAD MEASUREMENTS AND INDICES

Group	Head Length		Head Breadth		Cephalic Index	Physiognomic Index	
	\underline{X}	$\underline{\sigma}$	\underline{X}	$\underline{\sigma}$		No.	\underline{X} $\underline{\sigma}$
Wakhan	180.2	6.0	152.9	4.7	84.8	99	179.4 9.4
Ishkashimi	180.5	7.2	152.4	5.7	84.4	100	178.0 9.3
"Zebaki"	181.5	6.4	151.6	6.2	83.6	95	179.2 8.7
Tajiks (Jurm)	182.4	6.3	154.6	6.0	84.8	114	184.5 9.3
Tajiks (Keshern)	181.8	6.8	154.3	6.1	84.9	81	182.7 9.6
Uzbeks (Badakhshan)	183.9	6.1	156.2	6.8	85.0	125	187.7 9.8
Tajiks (Sangcharak)	183.5	6.6	156.1	6.5	85.0	81	187.5 9.2
Hazara (Sangcharak)	183.2	7.2	153.1	6.3	83.5	90	181.9 8.5
Uzbeks (Sangcharak)	183.4	7.2	154.3	5.2	84.1	88	190.1 7.5
Hazara (Lal)	186.3	7.9	154.5	6.4	82.9	86	187.5 8.7
Taimeni (Teirmani)	192.8	6.0	145.1	4.6	75.3	97	184.0 8.4
Aimaqs (Qala-i-Nau)	195.0	6.3	146.1	5.0	75.1	86	187.0 9.4
Firozkohi	195.0	5.9	144.5	4.4	74.1	93	185.2 9.2
Pushkun (Khost)	193.8	6.5	148.4	5.1	76.6	90	184.5 9.2
Pushkun (Ghilzai)	190.3	7.3	152.7	5.8	80.2	87	183.5 9.4

TABLE 52: STATURE AND HEAD MEASUREMENTS

Group	MFD		Forehead Slope			Supraorbital Crest		Stature	
	<u>X</u>	<u>σ</u>	<u>A</u>	<u>B</u>		<u>C</u>	<u>D</u>	<u>X</u>	<u>σ</u>
Wakhan	104.6	4.0	64	2.59		79	1.24	1620	62
Ishkashimi	104.8	4.5	68	2.64		65	1.44	1638	61
"Zebaki"	104.9	4.2	58	2.54		69	1.34	1620	60
Tajiks (Jurm)	105.2	4.5	73	2.72		73	1.28	1679	61
Tajiks (Keshem)	105.6	4.3	89	2.89		88	1.12	1658	60
Uzbeks (Badakhshan)	106.3	4.9	85	2.85		78	1.24	1666	57
Tajiks (Sangcharak)	105.9	4.6	70	2.67		69	1.35	1671	58
Hazara (Sangcharak)	104.7	4.2	59	2.47		68	1.36	1643	57
Uzbeks (Sangcharak)	104.1	4.4	75	2.70		79	1.23	1655	57
Hazara (Lal)	105.3	4.5	71	2.66		83	1.18	1643	55
Taimeni (Teimani)	104.4	3.8	54	2.46		72	1.32	1650	63
Aimaqs (Qala-i-Nau)	103.1	4.4	43	2.29		75	1.26	1673	61
Firozkohi	102.7	4.6	63	2.54		79	1.23	1672	58
Pushtun (Khost)	105.2	4.1	69	2.65		68	1.35	1712	51
Pushtun (Ghilzai)	106.8	4.0	52	2.45		63	1.41	1693	65

Notes. A = straight (No. 3) percentage; B = average (Nos. 1-3); C = slight (No. 1) percentage;
D = average (Nos. 1-4).

ILLUSTRATIONS

The following 97 photographs, taken by Dr. Louis Dupree, were selected by him to illustrate the ethnic groups measured by Dr. G. F. Debets in Afghanistan.

Dupree supplied the following notes:

1. Nos. 1-10 had badly developed negatives; men do not have skin disease.
2. Name in parentheses refers to tribal or geographical unit within ethnic group.
3. Coordinates will enable reader to see geographical distribution of photographs to correspond with groups (Nos. 1-43) studied by Debets.

<u>Nos.</u>	<u>Ethnic Group</u>	<u>Place</u>	<u>Locality</u>	<u>Year</u>
1-3.	Gujars	Narlei	35°13' N., 71°32' E.	1963
4.	Pushtun (Mushwani)	Narlei	35°13' N., 71°32' E.	1963
5-7.	Kohistanis	Narlei	35°13' N., 71°32' E.	1963
8.	Nuristani (Kamus)	Narlei	35°13' N., 71°32' E.	1963
9.	Nuristani (Kantus); blind poet	Bargi Martal	ca. 35°30' N., 71° E.	1963
10.	Nuristani; Bari artisan caste	Bargi Martal	ca. 35°30' N., 71° E.	1963
11.	Pushtun (Durrani)	Qunduz	36°45' N., 68°51' E.	1965
12.	Tajiks from Balkh	Balkh	36°46' N., 66°51' E.	1966
13.	Tajik (Panjshiri from Bazarak); blue-eyed blond	Kabul	34°41' N., 69°12' E.	1966
14.	Tajiks (Panjshiri from Bazarak); No. 13 with older half brother	Kabul	34°41' N., 69°12' E.	1966
15.	Tajik (Panjshiri)	Bazarak	ca. 35° N., 69°30' E.	1950
16.	Tajik (Panjshiri); blue-eyed redhead	Pashghur	35°25' N., 69°43' E.	1950
17.	Tajik (Panjshiri); wearing 1918 AEF blouse	Marz Ribat	35°24' N., 69°41' E.	1950
18.	Tajik (Panjshiri)	Bazarak	ca. 35° N., 69°30' E.	1950
19.	Pushtun (Durrani)	Marz Ribat	35°24' N., 69°41' E.	1950
20.	Pushtun (Ghilzai)	Bazarak	ca. 35° N., 69°30' E.	1950
21.	Turkoman	Bazarak	ca. 35° N., 69°30' E.	1950
22.	Turkomans	Herat	34°20' N., 62°12' E.	1950
23.	Moghol	Sar-i-Dasht-i-Nao (E. of Obek)		1961
24.	Moghol	Turkabad (W. of Obek)		1961
25.	Sayyid (called himself "Arab")	Obek	34°22' N., 63°10' E.	1961
26.	Sayyid (called himself "Arab")	Sar Bulak	34°36' N., 67°24' E.	1961
27.	Sayyid (called himself "Arab")	Aq Kupruk	36°05' N., 66°51' E.	1965
28.	Jat from Jalalabad (34°26' N., 70°28' E.)	Kabul		1962
29.	Pashai	Alishang	34°43' N., 70°10' E.	1961
30.	Pushtun (Mangal)	Pakhtia Province	ca. 33°30' N., 70° E.	1960

<u>Nos.</u>	<u>Ethnic Group</u>	<u>Place</u>	<u>Locality</u>	<u>Year</u>
31.	Close-up of Mangal man and son; 3 and 4 from left, No. 30		<u>ca.</u> 33°30' N., 70° E.	1960
32.	Close-up of Mangal man and son; 1 and 2 from left, No. 30		<u>ca.</u> 33°30' N., 70° E.	1960
33.	Pushtun (Mangal); man on left is on far right in No. 30		<u>ca.</u> 33°30' N., 70° E.	1960
34.	Pushtun (Mangal)	Pakhtia Province	<u>ca.</u> 33°30' N., 70° E.	1960
35.	Pushtun (Mangal); first and second from left, No. 34.	Pakhtia Province	<u>ca.</u> 33°30' N., 70° E.	1960
36.	Pushtun (Mangal) from Pakhtia Province		<u>ca.</u> 33°30' N., 70° E.	1960
37.	Pushtun (Safi) on left from Laghman (35°59' N., 66°06' E.) Hazara (Besud) from near Panjao (34°22' N., 67°01' E.)	Kabul		1965
38.	Pushtun (Alikozai) from Kabul	Chenar-i-Baba Darwesh	36°44' N., 69°59' E.	1966
39.	Pushtun in No. 38 with Uzbek father and children	Chenar-i-Baba Darwesh	36°44' N., 69°59' E.	1966
40.	Pushtun (Wardak from Wardak; 34°05' N., 68°45' E.)	Near Pul-i- Khumri	35°55' N., 68°43' E.	1959
41.	Pushtun (Durrani)	Taliqan	36°44' N., 69°33' E.	1959
42.	Nos. 41 and 40	Taliqan	36°44' N., 69°33' E.	1959
43.	Pushtun (Ahmadzai) with grandson	Taghab (Tagao)	<u>ca.</u> 36°30' N., 69° E.	1959
44.	Close-up of No. 43	Taghab (Tagao)	<u>ca.</u> 36°30' N., 69° E.	1959
45.	Son of No. 43	Taghab (Tagao)	<u>ca.</u> 36°30' N., 69° E.	1959
46.	Half brother of No. 45; younger son of No. 43	Taghab (Tagao)	<u>ca.</u> 36°30' N., 69° E.	1959
47.	Elder son of No. 45	Taghab (Tagao)	<u>ca.</u> 36°30' N., 69° E.	1959
48.	Pushtun (Mangal)	Deh Marak	<u>ca.</u> 36°30' N., 67° E.	1959
49.	Pushtun (Durrani)	Mazar-i-Sharif	36°42' N., 67°06' E.	1966
50.	Pushtun (Durrani); on left in No. 49	Mazar-i-Sharif	36°42' N., 67°06' E.	1966
51-53.	Pushtun (Popolzai)	Badwan	31°35' N., 65°30' E.	1950
54.	Pushtun (Nurzai)	Dilaram	32°11' N., 63°25' E.	1950
55.	Pushtun from Kabul.	Paiminar, near Kabul		1962
56.	Ormuri from Logar Valley	Near Gardez	33°37' N., 69°07' E.	1960
57.	Pushtun (Ghilzai)	Ghazni	33°33' N., 68°26' E.	1960

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<u>No.</u>	<u>Ethnic Group</u>	<u>Place</u>	<u>Locality</u>	<u>Year</u>
58.	Baluchi (Zinjarani); blind poet	Chahar Burjak	30°17' N., 62°03' E.	196
59.	No. 58 with son	Chahar Burjak	30°17' N., 62°03' E.	196
60.	Uzbek	Aq Kupruk	36°05' N., 66°51' E.	196
61.	Pushtun (Safi) with seated Tajik	Aq Kupruk	36°05' N., 66°51' E.	196
62.	Tajik-Uzbek, racially mixed group	Aq Kupruk	36°05' N., 66°51' E.	196
63.	Tajik-Uzbek, second from left, No. 62	Aq Kupruk	36°05' N., 66°51' E.	196
64.	Tajik-Uzbek, fourth from left, No. 62	Aq Kupruk	36°05' N., 66°51' E.	196
65.	Tajik-Uzbek, fifth from left, No. 62	Aq Kupruk	36°05' N., 66°51' E.	196
66.	Tajik-Uzbek, sixth from left, No. 62	Aq Kupruk	36°05' N., 66°51' E.	196
67.	Tajik-Uzbek, far right in No. 62	Aq Kupruk	36°05' N., 66°51' E.	196
-69.	Tajiks	Aq Kupruk	36°05' N., 66°51' E.	196
70.	Tajik	Aq Kupruk	36°05' N., 66°51' E.	196
-72.	Tajiks	Aq Kupruk	36°05' N., 66°51' E.	196
-76.	Hazara (Dai Zangi)	Sangcharak	35°52' N., 66°26' E.	196
77.	Tajik	Sangcharak	35°52' N., 66°26' E.	196
-82.	Aimaqs (Taimeni)	Jam	<u>ca.</u> 34°30' N., 64°30' E.	196
-89.	Aimaqs (Taimeni)	Pol-i-Zak	<u>ca.</u> 34°05' N., 64°20' E.	196
90.	Pushtun (Umarzai)	Pol-i-Zak	<u>ca.</u> 34°05' N., 64°20' E.	196
91.	Aimaq (Taimeni)	Qala Shaharak	34°07' N., 64°25' E.	196
-93.	Aimaqs (Firozkohi) from north of Hari Rud	Qala Shaharak	34°07' N., 64°25' E.	196
-95.	Aimaqs (Firozkohi Zuri)	Deh Khan (west of Qala Shaharak)	34°07' N., 64°25' E.	196
96.	Qizilbash	Chahar Deh-i-Ghorband	34°42' N., 66°48' E.	196
97.	Pushtun woman in <u>burqa</u> with Uzbek servants	Herat	34°30' N., 62°12' E.	196



Figure 1. Gujar.



Figure 2. Gujar.



Figure 3. Gujar.



Figure 4. Pushtun (Mushwani).



Figure 5. Kohistani.

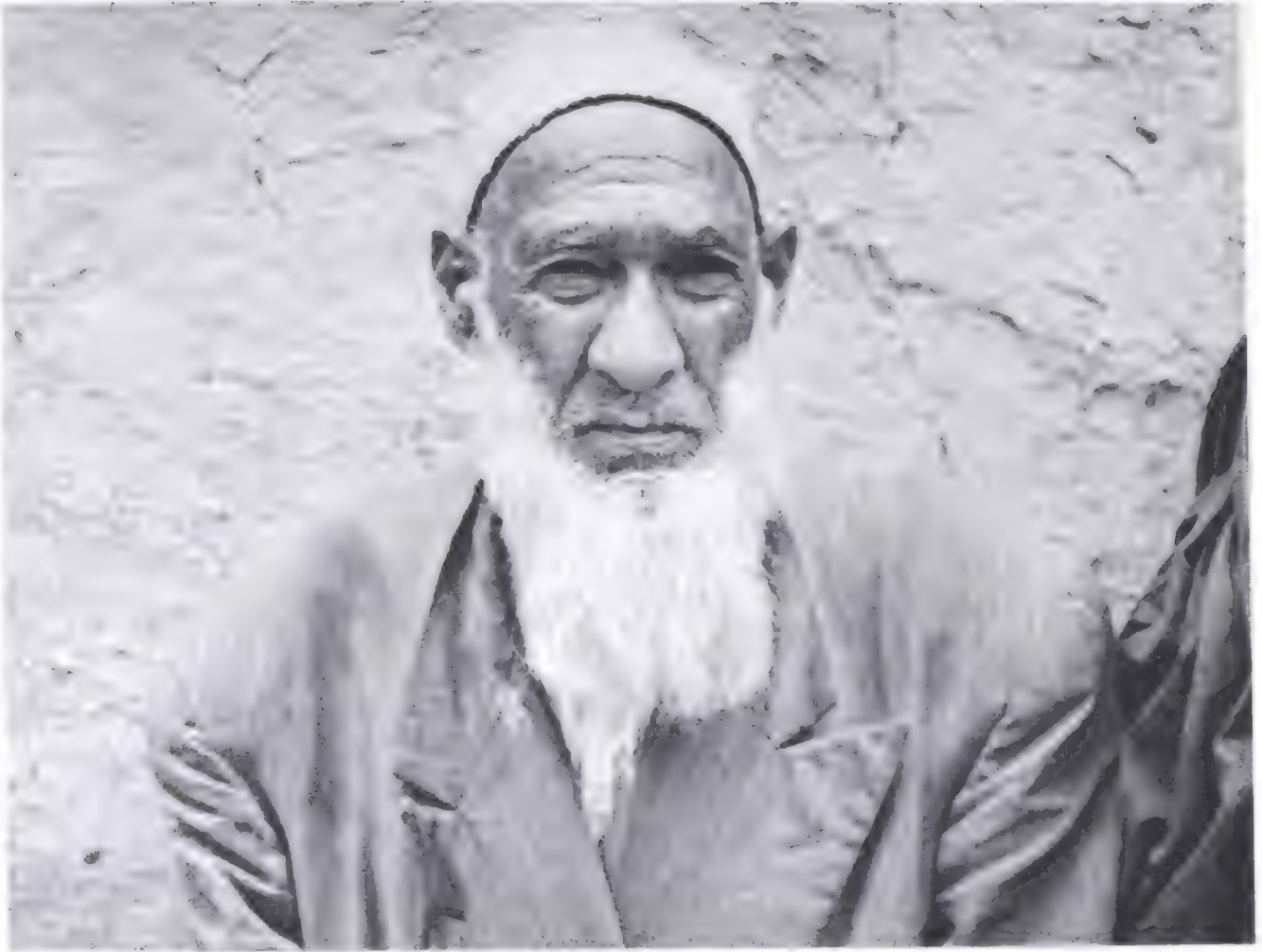


Figure 6. Kohistani.



Figure 7. Kohistani.



Figure 8. Nuristani (Kamus).



Figure 9. Nuristani (Kantus); blind poet.



Figure 10. Nuristani; Bari artisan caste.



Figure 11. Pushtun (Durrani).



Figure 12. Tajiks from Balkh.



Figure 13. Tajik (Panjshiri from Bazarak); blue-eyed blond.



Figure 14. Tajiks (Panjshiri from Bazarak); No. 13 with older half brother.



Figure 15. Tajik (Panjshiri).



Figure 16. Tajik (Panjshiri); blue-eyed redhead.



Figure 17. Tajik (Panjshiri); wearing 1918 AEF blouse.



Figure 18. Tajik (Panjshiri).



Figure 19. Pushtun (Durrani).



Figure 20. Pushtun (Ghilzai).



Figure 21. Turkoman.



Figure 22. Turkomans.



Figure 23. Moghol.



Figure 24. Moghol.



Figure 25. Sayyid (called himself "Arab").



Figure 26. Sayyid (called himself "Arab").



Figure 27. Sayyid (called himself "Arab").



Figure 28. Jat from Jalalabad.



Figure 29. Pashai.



Figure 30. Pushtun (Mangal) from Pakhtia Province.



Figure 31. Close-up of Mangal man and son from Pakhtia Province; 3 and 4 from left, No. 30.



Figure 32. Close-up of Mangal man and son from Pakhtia Province; 1 and 2 from left, No. 30.



Figure 33. Pushtun (Mangal) from Pakhtia Province; man on left is on far right in No. 30.



Figure 34. Pushtun (Mangal) from Pakhtia Province.



Figure 35. Pushtun (Mangal) from Pakhtia Province; first and second from left in No. 34.



Figure 36. Pushtun (Mangal) from Pakhtia Province.



Figure 37. Pushtun (Safi) on left from Laghman. Hazara (Besud) from near Panjao.



Figure 38. Pushtun (Alikozai) from Kabul.



Figure 39. Pushtun in No. 38 with Uzbek father and children.



Figure 40. Pushtun (Wardak).



Figure 41. Pushtun (Durrani).



Figure 42. Nos. 41 and 40.



Figure 43. Pushtun (Ahmadzai) with grandson.



Figure 44. Close-up of No. 43.



Figure 45. Son of No. 43.



Figure 46. Half brother of No. 45; younger son of No. 43.



Figure 47. Elder son of No. 45.



Figure 48. Pushtun (Mangal).



Figure 49. Pushtun (Durrani).



Figure 50. Pushtun (Durrani); on left in No. 49.



Figure 51. Pushtun (Popolzai).



Figure 52. Pushtun (Popolzai).



Figure 53. Pushtun (Popolzai).



Figure 54. Pushtun (Nurzai).

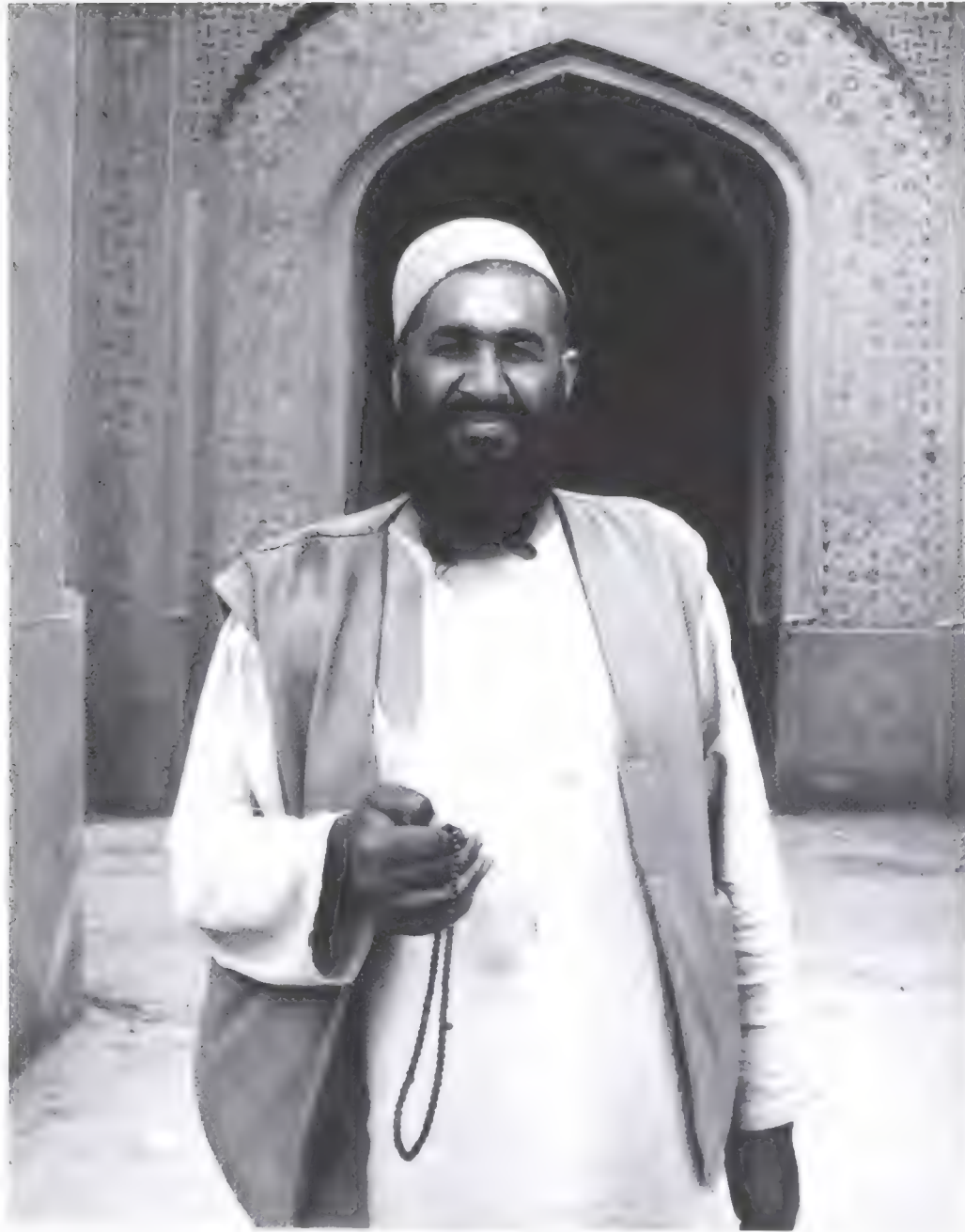


Figure 55. Pushtun from Kabul.



Figure 56. Ormuri from Logar Valley.



Figure 57. Pushtun (Ghilzai).



Figure 58. Baluchi (Zinjarani); blind poet.



Figure 59. No. 58 with son.



Figure 60. Uzbek.

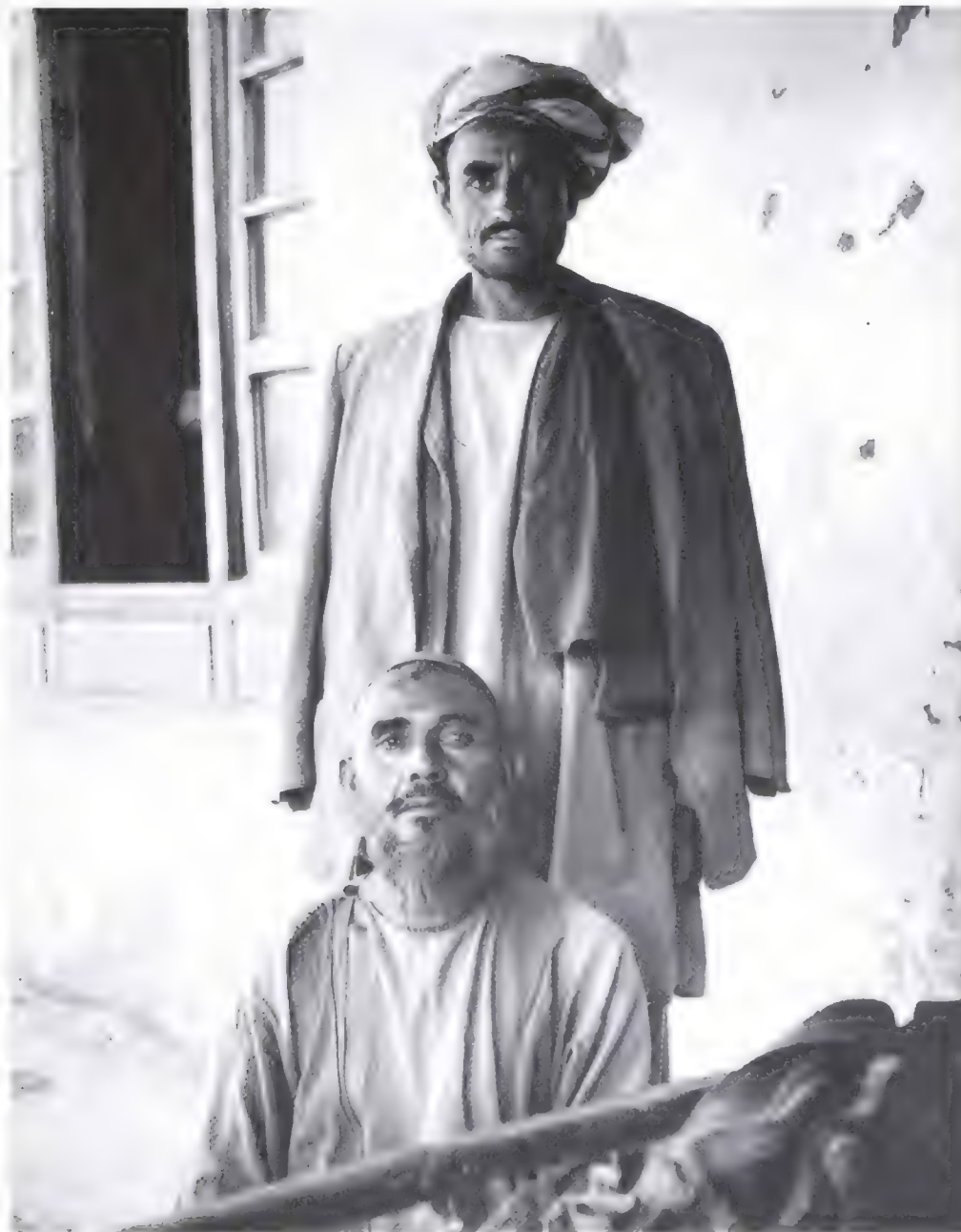


Figure 61. Pushtun (Safi) with seated Tajik.



Figure 62. Tajik-Uzbek, racially mixed group.



Figure 63. Tajik-Uzbek, second from left, No. 62.



Figure 64. Tajik-Uzbek, fourth from left, No. 62.



Figure 65. Tajik-Uzbek, fifth from left, No. 62.



Figure 66. Tajik-Uzbek, sixth from left, No. 62.



Figure 67. Tajik-Uzbek, far right in No. 62.



Figure 68. Tajik.



Figure 69. Tajik.



Figure 70. Tajik.

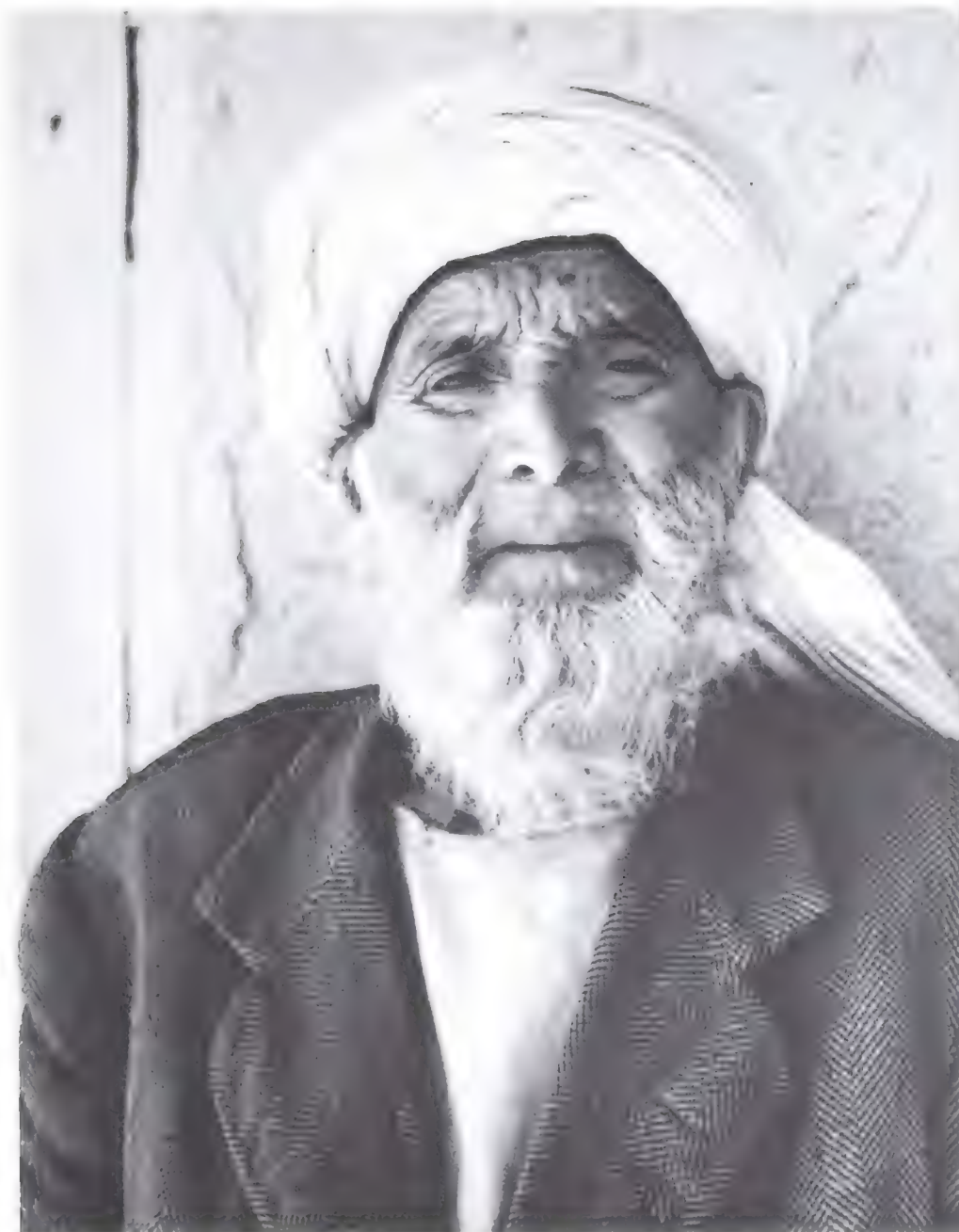


Figure 71. Tajik.



Figure 72. Tajik.



Figure 73. Hazara (Dai Zangi).



Figure 74. Hazara (Dai Zangi).



Figure 75. Hazara (Dai Zangi).



Figure 76. Hazara (Dai Zangi).



Figure 77. Tajik.



Figure 78. Aimaq (Taimeni).



Figure 79. Aimaq (Taimeni).



Figure 80. Aimaq (Taimeni).



Figure 81. Aimaq (Taimeni).



Figure 82. Aimaqs (Taimeni).



Figure 83. Aimaq (Taimeni).



Figure 84. Aimaq (Taimeni).



Figure 85. Aimaq (Taimeni).



Figure 86. Aimaq (Taimeni).



Figure 87. Aimaq (Taimeni).



Figure 88. Aimaq (Taimeni).



Figure 89. Aimaq (Taimeni).



Figure 90. Pushtun (Umarzai).



Figure 91. Aimaq (Taimeni).



Figure 92. Aimaq (Firozkohi) from north of Hari Rud.



Figure 93. Aimaq (Firozkohi) from north of Hari Rud.



Figure 94. Aimaq (Firozkohi Zuri).



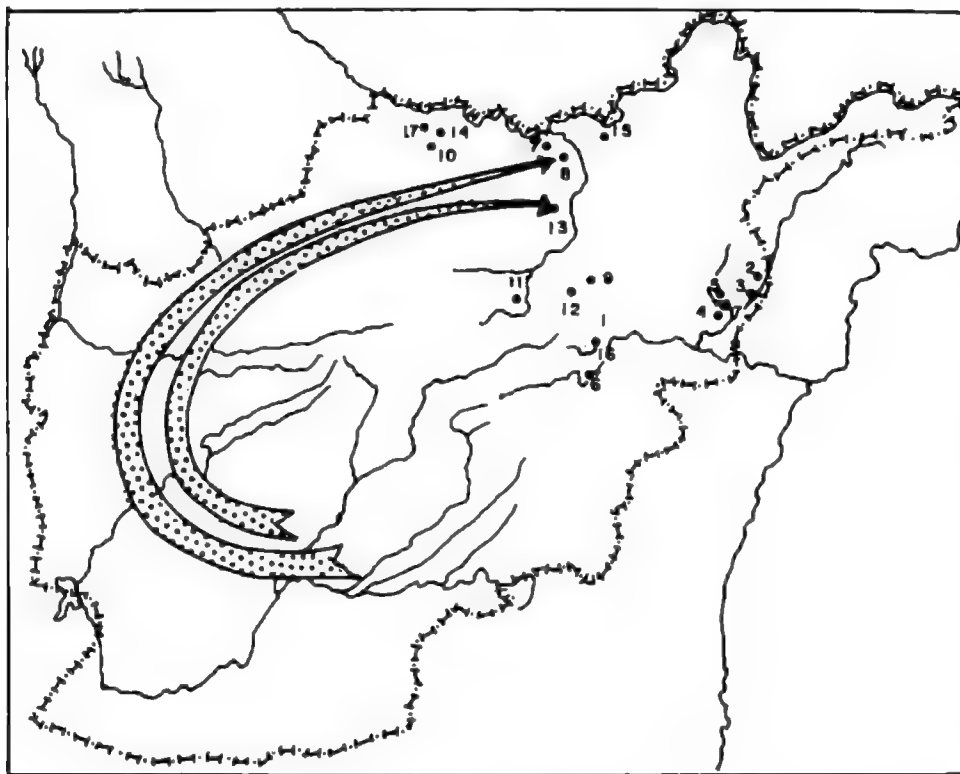
Figure 95. Aimaq (Firozkohi Zuri).



Figure 96. Qizilbash.



Figure 97. Pushtun woman in burqa with Uzbek servants.

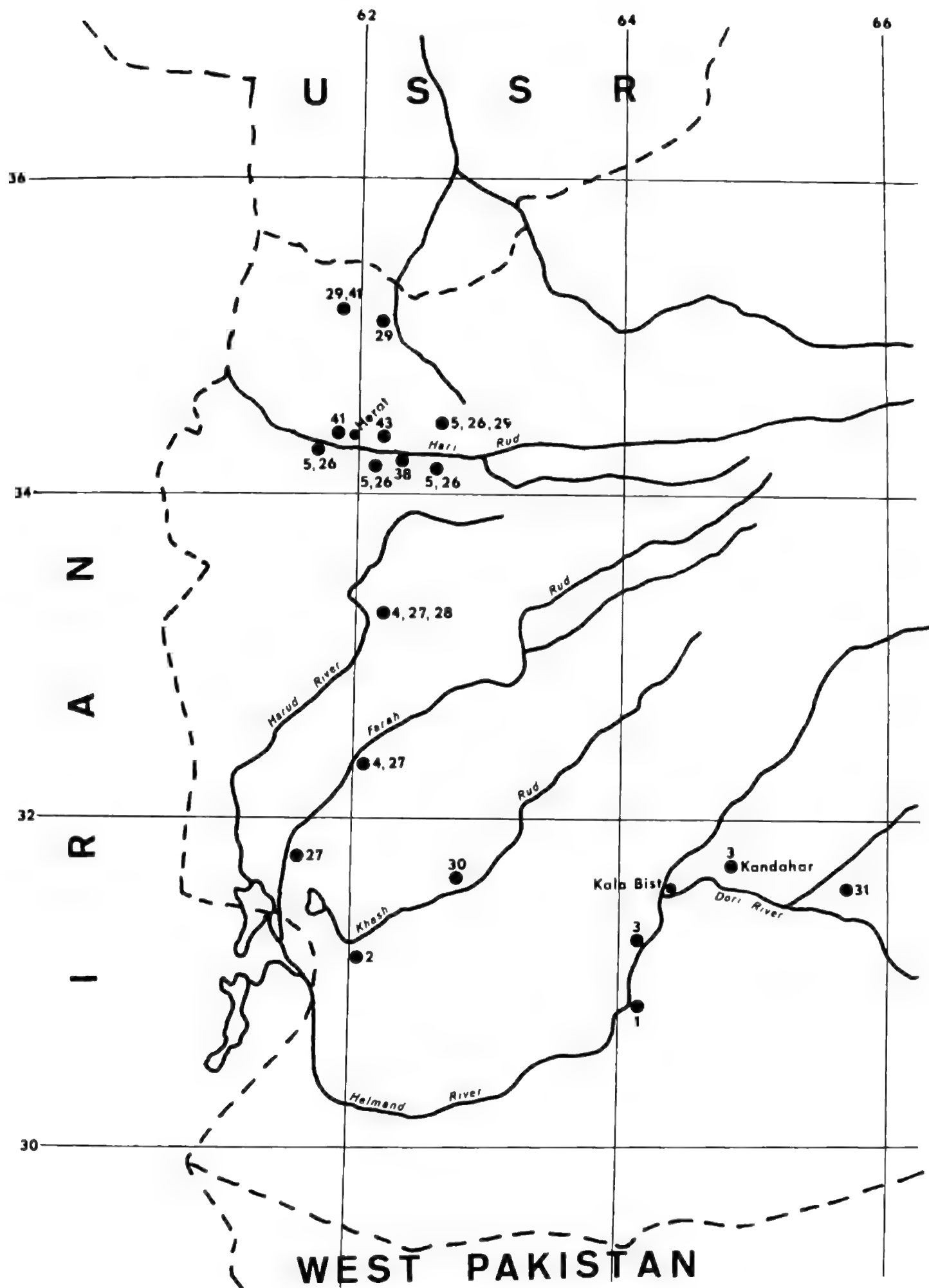


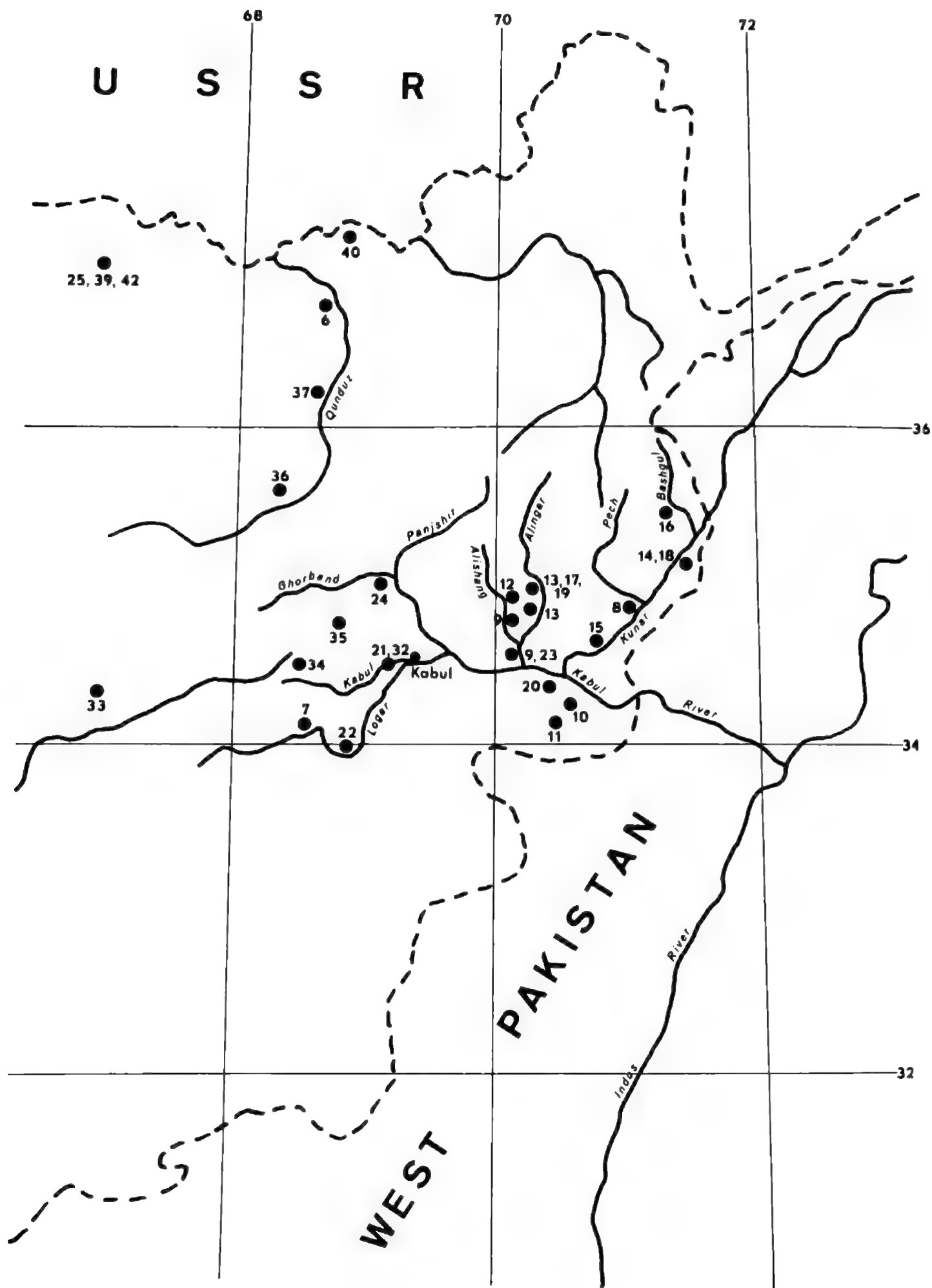
Map 1. Sketch Map of Ethnic Groups. Arrows indicate origin of closest (1-2) generations of Pushtun (Durrani) and of Mogholi.

<u>No.</u>	<u>Group</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>Group</u>
1.	Afghan Hindus	9.	Tajiks (Charikar)
2.	Gujars	10.	Tajiks (Balkh)
3.	Nari	11.	Hazara (Doshi)
4.	Chilasi	12.	Hazara (Ghorband)
5.	Kati	13.	Mogholi or Moghuls
6.	Ormuri	14.	Uzbeks
7.	Pushtun (Kunar)	15.	Turkomans
8.	Pushtun (Durrani; nomads)	16.	Afshar
		17.	Arabs

KEY TO MAPS 2-3

<u>No.</u>	<u>Group</u>	<u>Measured</u>	<u>Part</u>
1.	Brahui	100	3
2.	Baluchi	100	3
3.	Pushtun (Girishk)	100	3
4.	Pushtun (Farah)	100	3
5.	Pushtun (Herat)	112	3
6.	Pushtun (Durrani; nomads)	77	1
7.	Pushtun (Wardak)	100	2
8.	Pushtun (Kunar)	100	1
9.	Pushtun (Laghman)	100	2
10.	Pushtun (Nangrahar)	100	2
11.	Tirahi	100	2
12.	Pashai (Alishang)	70	2
13.	Pashai (Alingar)	70	2
14.	Nari	34	1
15.	Chilasi	40	1
16.	Kati	113	1
17.	Ashkuni	63	2
18.	Gujars (Kunar)	44	1
19.	Gujars (Alingar)	41	2
20.	Jats	50	2
21.	Afghan Hindus	72	1
22.	Ormuri	75	1
23.	Tajiks (Laghman)	100	2
24.	Tajiks (Charikar)	100	1
25.	Tajiks (Balkh)	102	1
26.	Tajiks (Herat)	88	3
27.	Tajiks (Farah)	100	3
28.	Taimuri, Zuri, Tairi	58	3
29.	Jamshedi	100	3
30.	Persians	55	3
31.	Qizilbash (Kandahar)	56	3
32.	Afshar (Kabul)	100	1
33.	Hazara (Panjao)	98	2
34.	Hazara (Besud)	118	2
35.	Hazara (Ghorband; Sorkhe Pars)	80	1
36.	Hazara (Doshi)	100	1
37.	Mogholi or Moghuls (Baghlan)	72	1
38.	Mogholi (Herat)	50	3
39.	Uzbeks	97	1
40.	Turkomans (Imam Said)	100	1
41.	Turkomans (Herat)	109	3
42.	Arabs	90	1
43.	Jews (Herat)	23	3
<u>Total</u>		3,557	





The following four sections standardize spellings of geographical names with coordinates, ethnic groups with tribal information, notes on languages and dialects, and an outline of the tribal system. Part IV is not included.

A. GEOGRAPHICAL DETERMINATIONS

Where no coordinates are available, I tried to relate to nearest readily identifiable place.

AB-I-PANJ (PANJA) - 37° 06' N., 68° 20' E. River which forms Panj Valley. Actually the upper course of the classical Oxus River (Amu Darya).

AB QUL - 36° 17' N., 68° 46' E.

ALINGAR - 34° 39' N., 70° 14' E. River.

ALISHANG - 34° 43' N., 70° 10' E. Village and river.

AQ KUPRUK - 36° 05' N., 66° 51' E.

BAGHLAN - 36° 13' N., 68° 46' E.

BAKAT - Brahui Village south of Darweshan in Helmand Valley.

BALKH - 35° 46' N., 66° 53' E.

BARAK - 36° 55' N., 70° 50' E.

BARAKI-BARAK (BARQI-BARQ) - 33° 58' N., 68° 58' E.

BASHGEL (BASHGAL) - 35° 20' W., 71° 32' E.

BAZGIR - 36° 38' N., 71° 28' E.

BESUD - 34° 22' N., 67° 01' E. Near Panjao, Hazarajat.

BOZOR - Possibly Bazgir.

CHAK - Village in Logar Valley, 34° 33' N., 69° 17' E.

CHAKCHARAN - 34° 30' N., 65° 10' E.

CHAKANSUR - 31° 10' N., 62° 04' E.

CHARIKAR - 35° 01' N., 69° 11' E.

CHINGAKH - 36° 50' N., 70° 52' E.

DARA-I-KHASH - 36° 50' N., 70° 48' E.

DARWESHAN - 34° 01' N., 64° 07' E.

DAULATABAD - 36° 59' N., 66° 49' E.

FAIZABAD - 37° 06' N., 70° 34' E.

FARAH - 32° 25' N., 62° 06' E.

GHAZNI - 33° 33' N., 69° 26' E.

GHAZLABAD - 34° 57' N., 70° 04' E.

GHOR - Province of which Chakcharan is capital.

GHORBAND - 35° 00' N., 68° 40' E.

GIRISHK - 31° 48' N., 64° 34' E.

GULRAN - 35° 06' N., 61° 41' E.

GUZRA - District in Herat Province.

HARI RUD - 37° 24' N., 60° 38' E. River.

ISHKASHIM - 36° 41' N., 71° 36' E.

IMAM SAID - 36° 40' N., 66° 32' E. Now called Bander Sher Khan.

JURM - 36° 51' N., 70° 50' E.

JUWAIN - 31° 41' N., 61° 36' E.

KALIFGAN - 36° 48' N., 69° 51' E.

KAMDESH - 35° 26' N., 71° 21' E.

KARGAI - Village in Laghman Valley.

KARUH - 36° 03' N., 62° 47' E. In Herat Province, near Kushka Post.

KAYON - 35° 37' N., 68° 41' E. Hazara village near Doshi.

KAZDEH - see QAZDI DEH.

KHANDUD (KHANDUT) - 36° 57' N., 72° 22' E.

KHASH - 31° 31' N., 62° 52' E.

KHASH RUD - 31° 11' N., 62° 05' E.

KHERMANI - see KOH-I-KHERMAN.

KHOSHALABAD - 36° 46' N., 66° 53' E. Village near Balkh.

KHOST - 33° 22' N., 69° 57' E., also called Matun. Region next to West Pakistan in Pakhtia Province.

KHUNANUKATS - Village in Kunar Valley.

KHWAJA-I-GHAR - 37° 07' N., 69° 25' E.

KISHM - 36° 44' N., 69° 59' E.

KOH-I-KHERMAN - 36° 45' N., 71° 10' E.

KUNAR - 34° 25' N., 70° 32' E. River.

KUNDUZ - see QUNDUZ.

KURT - Valley branching off from Alishang River.

KUSHK - 34° 53' N., 62° 30' E.

LAGHMAN - 35° 59' N., 66° 06' E.

LAL - 34° 35' N., 66° 25' E.

LOGAR - 34° 33' N., 69° 17' E. River.

MAIWAND - 34° 45' N., 65° 11' E.

MATUN - see KHOST.

MITRAI - Village in Kurt Valley.

NANGARAJ - Village in Alingar Valley.

NANGRAHAR - 34° 00' N., 71° 00' E. Formerly Eastern Province.

NARAI - see NARLEI.

NARLEI - 35° 13' N., 71° 32' E. Village in Kunar Valley.

NAVAY BARAKZAI - 31° 48' N., 61° 34' E. Village south of Girishk.

NUHEI - Village on Khash Rud.

PANJA - see AB-I-PANJ.

PANJAO - 34° 22' N., 67° 01' E.

PESHKAN - 36° 50' N., 70° 50' E.

PECH - 34° 52' N., 71° 09' E. River.

PUSHTUN-ZARGUN - District in Herat Province, near Herat.

QALA-I-NAU - 34° 20' N., 67° 10' E.

QALA-I-PANJA - 37° 00' N., 72° 37' E.

QALA SHAHARAK - 34° 07' N., 64° 25' E.

QAZDI DEH - 36° 40' N., 71° 45' E. or QALAT KAZDEH, 36° 38' N., 71° 08' E.
at mouth of Wakhan Corridor.

QUNDUZ - 36° 45' N., 68° 51' E.

RODAT - District in Nangrahar Province, including Kurt Valley.

RUD-I-HELMAND - 31° 12' N., 61° 34' E.

SANGCHARAK - 35° 52' N., 66° 26' E. Also called Tukzar.

SARA-I-PUL - 36° 14' N., 65° 55' E.

SHIKIRBAN - 34° 21' N., 61° 45' E. Village near Zindajan.

SHINDAND - 33° 18' N., 62° 08' E.

SHIRSHAYI - Village in Kurt Valley.

SORKHE PARS - 35° 02' N., 69° 17' E. Village in Ghorband Valley.

SUNAGALA - Village in Kunar Valley.

TERGARI (often TIGARI) - 34° 40' N., 70° 13' E.

TIGARI - see TERGARI.

TUKZAR - see SANGCHARAK.

URUZGAN - 33° 00' N., 66° 40' E. Capital city of Uruzgan Province.

WAKHAN - 37° 02' N., 74° 25' E. Corridor just west of high Pamirs; people and
dialect should be collectively called Wakhi.

YABAB - 36° 48' N., 70° 50' E.

YAKHDON - 36° 46' N., 66° 53' E. Village near Balkh.

ZARGARAN - 36° 42' N., 71° 37' E.

ZEBAK - 36° 34' N., 71° 22' E.

ZINDAJAN - 34° 21' N., 61° 45' E.

B. ETHNIC GROUPS

AFSHAR - Fragmented Turkoman group.

AHMADZAI - A sub-lineage of the Sulaiman Khel lineage of the Burhan sub-tribe of the Ghilzai Pushtun.

ALIKOZAI - A lineage of the Zirrak sub-tribe of the Durrani Pushtun.

ALI MOHAMMAD KHEL - Sub-tribe of the Momand Pushtun.

ALIZAI - Four types: 1. Sub-tribe of Masud; 2. A sub-lineage of Masuzai, lineage of the Ismailzai sub-tribe of the Orakzai Pushtun; 3. A sub-lineage of the Usturi lineage of the Daulatzai sub-tribe of the Orakzai Pushtun; 4. A lineage of the Panjpai sub-tribe of the Durrani Pushtun.

ASHKUNI - Nuristani-speaking, Dardic dialect.

ALTAIANS - Turkic-speakers of the Altai Mountains in Soviet Central Asia.

BAGHWAN - Also BAGHVAN. Possibly named by someone with a sense of humor, because Baghwan = gardener in Farsi; a pejorative term among tribesmen.

BAIBUKA - Local name for one of numerous Turkic-speaking smaller tribes.

BAKR KHEL - Possibly one of two local groups: Bar Khel, a sub-tribe of the Momand Pushtun; Bakka Khel, a lineage of the Utmanzai sub-tribe of the Darwesh Khel Waziri Pushtun.

BALUCHI (BELUCHI) - Major linguistic and ethnic group in western and southwestern Afghanistan.

BARAKZAI - Lineage of Zirrak sub-tribe of Durrani Pushtun.

BRAHUI - Dark-skinned speakers of Dravidian (South Indian) dialects.

CHAGATAI - Uzbek-speaking mixed Turkic-Persian dialects; live near Daulatabad, Balkh Province.

CHEHAR AIMAQ - Refers to major tribal groups west of Hazarajat. Should be simply Aimaq.

CHILASI - Pashai (Dardic) dialect, spoken in Kunar Valley.

DAI ZANGI - Separate Hazara tribe; not a member of Qala-i-Nau Hazara.

DAULETZAI - A sub-lineage of the Hotaki lineage of the Turan sub-tribe of the Ghilzai Pushtun.

DURRANI - Major Pushtun in Afghanistan.

FIROZKOHI - Aimaq group. Also Firuzkui.

GHAZI KHEL - Sub-tribe of the Momand Pushtun.

- GHILZAI - Commonly pronounced Ghilji. Second major Pushtun tribe in Afghanistan.
- GUJARS - Mountaineer farmers-cattlemen living in eastern Nuristan.
- GURBAZ (GUMBAZ) WAZIR - Minor Pushtun tribe.
- HAZARA - Persian-speaking Mongoloid-looking people of the Hazarajat.
- IDO KHEL - Probably sub-tribe of Ghilzai Pushtun.
- ISHAKZAI - A lineage of Panjpai sub-tribe of Durrani Pushtun.
- JAMSHEDI - Aimaq group.
- JAT - Generic name for gypsies, especially south of Hindu Kush.
- KATI - Dardic dialect spoken in Kamdesh area, Nuristan.
- KENEGES - Uzbek tribe.
- KHURDAKZAI - Old tribal designation for Mogholi group.
- KIPCHAK - See Qipchak.
- KUNGRAD - See Qungrad.
- MAHMUND - Pushtun tribe in Kunar Valley.
- MAIYAR - Sub-tribe of Wardak Pushtun.
- MAMUN (MAHMUND?) - Major Pushtun tribe along Pakistan frontier.
- MANGAL - Major Pushtun tribe.
- MARVI - From Merv; now Russ. Mary.
- MASUD - Major Pakistani Pushtun tribe.
- MIR KHEL - Sub-tribe of Wardak Pushtun.
- MOGHOLI - Persian-speaking Mongoloids. Some elders remember Mongolian.
- MOMAND (MOHMAND) - Major Pakistani Pushtun tribe.
- MURCHA KHEL - Sub-tribe of the Momand Pushtun.
- MUSA KHEL - A lineage of the Bai sub-tribe of the Bangash Pushtun.
- NARI - Kohistani group in Kunar Valley.
- NASAR - A client group of the Hotaki lineage of the Turan sub-tribe of the Ghilzai Pushtun.
- NATA KHEL - Sub-tribe of the Momand Pushtun.
- NURAI - Sub-tribe of the Wardak Pushtun.
- NURISTANI (KAFIRS) - No Kafir in modern Afghanistan; only in Chitral, West Pakistan.
- NURZAI - Lineage of Panjpai sub-tribe of Durrani Pushtun.
- NYAZI - Sub-tribe of the minor Lodi Pushtun; probably related to the Ghilzai.
- ORMURI - Dardic dialect on edge of Nuristan.
- PANJAO - A geographic, not ethnic, name.
- PASHAI - Dardic dialect on edge of Nuristan.

POPOLZAI - Lineage of Zirrak sub-tribe of Durrani Pushtun.

QALA-I-NAU - Two groups: Hazara and Aimaq.

QIPCHAK - Turkic-speaking tribe. Some consider themselves as offshoots of Uzbeks; others Qazaq (Kazakh); still others Aimaq.

QIZILBASH - Persian-speaking Shiahs, generally urban administrators.

QUNGRAD - Uzbek tribe.

SADI KHEL - Sub-tribe of the Momand Pushtun.

SAFI - Major Pushtun tribe in Laghman area.

SAIDI - Hazara, who claim to be Sayyids, descendants of the Prophet.

SULAIMAN KHEL - A lineage of the Burhan sub-tribe of the Ghilzai Pushtun.

TAIMENI (TAIMANI or TAIMUNI) - Designation for an Aimaq tribal unit.

TAIMURI - ZURI - Sub-tribe of Firozkohi (Firuzkui) Aimaq.

TAIRI - Separate designation for an Aimaq tribal unit.

TANI - Minor Pushtun tribe.

TSINZAYI (TSINZI) - Sub-tribe of the Ghilzai Pushtun.

ZAMHUDAIDAT - Old tribal designation for a Mogholi group.

ZURI - Sub-tribe of Firozkohi (Firuzkui) Aimaq.

C. LANGUAGES AND DIALECTS

GAVARBATI - A sub-dialect of Karundji dialect of Kohistani, a Dardic language.

KARUNDJI - A dialect of Kohistani.

KOHISTANI - One of the many Dardic languages in Afghanistan.

D. TRIBAL DESIGNATIONS

The following outline will assist the reader in visualizing the tribal system in Afghanistan. Naturally, the specifics vary from region to region, and within given tribal units, but the generalized picture holds true for a majority of the Pushtun tribes. Most non-Pushtun groups refer to themselves with geographic, rather than tribal, designations. I have diagrammed a branch of the present Royal Family of Afghanistan to illustrate the system.

<u>Tribal Designation</u>	<u>Pashto or Persian Term</u>	<u>Approximate English Equivalent</u>
Afghanistan	Daulat	Nation
Pushtun	Qaum ¹	Ethnic or linguistic group
Durrani	Qaum	Tribe

1. The term qaum, a loose tribal term, refers to geographic ties with assumed blood ties. At times, larger tribal groupings are called qaum-i-buzorg (or qaum buzorg), meaning "large" or "big," and smaller units called qaum-i-khord, "little tribe." The suffix "i" often identifies major tribal groupings, but not always. Often -zai (e.g., Ghilzai) is used. The suffix -zai can also refer to a lineage (e.g., Mohammadzai).

(continued)

<u>Tribal Designation</u>	<u>Pashto or Persian Term</u>	<u>Approximate English Equivalent</u>
Zirrak	Qaum	Sub-tribe
Barakzai	-zai (suffix)	Division
Mohammadzai	-zai (suffix)	Lineage
Yakya Khel	Khel	Sub-lineage
Musahiban	-iban (suffix)	Extended family
Ghazi	'aulad ²	Nuclear family

2. Aulad means family; Auladat, families. Family names are new to Afghanistan, generally post-World War II, and are even now used only by the literate 5-10 per cent of the population. Men are still referred to as "son of so-and-so."

PHYSICAL ANTHROPOLOGY OF AFGHANISTAN: II

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PREFACE

This study in three Parts (V-VII) continues the Anthropometric Survey of Afghanistan whose range is shown on Map 1.

Mr. Eugene V. Prostov, who also translated the four parts in Section I of this volume, made many helpful suggestions regarding the transliteration of place-names; his comments are given in the Preface to Section I.

As a complement to Map 1, we recommend the map of Afghanistan in the National Geographic, pp. 310-311, 1967.

The reader is referred to literature on special groups and to my publications:

1. The Baluchis and Brahuis of former British Baluchistan, now West Pakistan, in "An Anthropological Reconnaissance in West Pakistan, 1955," Peabody Museum Papers, Vol. LII, 1959.
2. The Bakhtiari of Iran in "An Anthropological Reconnaissance in the Near East, 1950," Peabody Museum Papers, Vol. XLVIII, No. 2, 1956.
3. Contributions to the Anthropology of Iran, Field Museum of Natural History, Anthropological Series, Vol. 29, Nos. 1-2, 1939. Translated into Farsi, Tehran, 1967.
4. Contributions to the Anthropology of the Soviet Union, Smithsonian Miscellaneous Collections, Vol. 110, No. 13, 1948.
5. Ancient and Modern Man in Southwestern Asia: I-II, University of Miami Press, 1956 and 1961.
6. Bibliography on Southwestern Asia: I-VII, University of Miami Press. *See* Subject Index to Anthropogeography.
7. Bibliography, 1926-66, with 631 titles of monographs, articles and documents micro-filmed.

In addition, the reader is referred to the four volumes of the Peabody Museum Russian Translation Series listed on pages x-xi of the Preface to Section I of this volume.

I wish to express gratitude to the following: Eugene V. Prostov for his expert translation and commentaries; Mrs. Birdie P. Levine for typing this manuscript with many difficult names and for calling attention to some inconsistencies in the spelling; Mrs. Edith M. Laird for editorial assistance, especially the standardization of the spellings of proper names, and the proofreading of the IBM sheets; Mrs. Eva Nyqvist for typing the final text on my No. 1 IBM machine in Palo Alto, California — her arrangement of the 28 tables and care in preparing the copy for photo-offset are appreciated; Mr. R.L. Carrodus, Weather Bureau, University of Miami, who redrew Text-figures 1-3 and Map 1; Mrs. Naomi Stratton, former Editor of Peabody Museum publications, who checked the IBM copy of Section I; and Mrs. Melville Smith, Assistant Editor of Peabody Museum publications, who checked the IBM copy of Section II.

The publication of these data, combined with the excellent photographs of racial types supplied by Dr. Louis Dupree, now make known the principal racial types of the peoples of Afghanistan. This is the last great area for which data and photographs are now available.

During the past forty-five years a fine series of anthropometric data on Southwestern Asia, from the Nile to the Indus and from the Caucasus to the Arabian Sea, has been published. As a result, the principal racial types have been determined and their relationship to one another and to the peoples of Europe, Africa, Soviet Central Asia and India now may be studied.

In this connection I must revise my classification and geographical nomenclature of the "Iranian Plateau" race. This name was given to the new type recorded in 1934 on the Iranian Plateau. This type was found by analysis in the Statistical Laboratory in Peabody Museum and by a study of racial type photographs to be a member of the Caucasian Race but different from the classical Mediterranean, Nordic and Alpine types. Hence the temporary name because of the high percentage dwelling on the Iranian Plateau.

During my visit to Moscow, Tashkent and Tbilisi in 1964, I had an opportunity to discuss this racial type and to study hundreds of racial photographs with Ginzburg, Miklashevskaya, Rychkov and Kalandadze.

My final observation is that my "Iranian Plateau" race had its origin in the Pamir-Altai area. Representatives of this racial type migrated southwestward into Persia (now Iran), into Mesopotamia (now Iraq), into Anatolia and up the Danube Valley, where Liptak is finding similar crania in Hungary.

I suggest, therefore, that my "Iranian Plateau" race be renamed the Pamiro-Iranian race.

In conclusion, I wish to thank Dr. Stephen Williams, Director of Peabody Museum, for encouragement in completing this manuscript on the peoples of Afghanistan.

These data on 86 groups from most areas of Afghanistan add important missing tesserae to the giant anthropometric mosaic of Southwestern Asia, the crossroads of three continents.

HENRY FIELD

Brahui (Registan), January 18, 1968, in Lal-Han settlement (Reg sub-district, Shorawak district) 84 individuals; also at the firewood bazaar in Kandahar, 16 individuals. Here they are called Baluchis (Balochis), clearly distinguishing them, however, from the nomadic, or, more correctly, semi-nomadic Baluchi-Rokhshani, that is from the true Iranian-speaking Baluchi in nearby West Pakistan who are not found in the Shorawak district. The Registan Brahui do not speak Baluchi, using, however, Baluchi (or Persian?) numeratives from four on. Anterior Asian cradle is not used. The heads, nevertheless, are round. Note: in Chapter 4 Lal settlement has been used.

Hindus (Kandahar*), November 5-6, 1967, in the merchants' yard of the Indian Headman ("Elder") of Kandahar. By language: 63 Panjabi, 41 Sindhi. However, all are fluent in Dari [Farsi = Persian] speaking it even at home. Almost all are merchants. By religion: Hindus; there are a few Sikhs in the Indian population of Kandahar, but not in the investigated group. Only general answers--"Kshatriya" or "Vaisya"--were given to questions regarding caste. Intermarriage between representatives of the two castes is possible.

Pashai (Tagao, now Tagab* in Kapisa* Province), November 28, 1967, in the sub-district office of Alisai: 51 individuals. Added were anthropometric data on 20 individuals from the neighboring district Nizhrao (probably better Nijrao, now Nejrab*). Strictly speaking, the two groups should have been investigated separately, because they live in different valleys and intermarriages are rare.

Parachi (Guchulan), November 23-27, 1967, in the district office of Nizhrao [see above]. They have a more elongated head than other Parachis. It has been reported that the cradles among them are all alike, but in Guchulan the child is swaddled in such a way that it can turn its head. This was established after persistent questioning, in English, through the interpreter. In the final analysis, the question whether the cradle influenced the headform was not fully elucidated.

The following tribal (gens) names (or names of villages--it is not always clear which) were recorded: Tata Khel, Miande, Kandi, Maliya Khel, Bala Guchulan; the last is definitely the name of a village.

Parachi (Pachagan), November 24, 1967, in a bazaar in the Pachagan Valley. All had round heads, but only a few showed obvious effects of the cradle. Tribal names: Hojaga, Dukauhin, Malik Khel, Luka Khel, Heyn, Bati Khel, Dawlat Khan Khel, Hussein Khan Khel. Each tribe resides in a separate village (karya). Tribes intermarry. In effect all the Parachi of this valley are a "population" (in the genetical sense of the word).

Parachi (Shutul), December 4, 1967, in Dai Kalon village. They believe their ancestors came from the Pachagan Valley. However, the dialects are noticeably distinctive.

Pushtun (Tagao, now Tagab* in Kapisa* Province), November 28, 1967, in the office of the District Chief (hakim) of Tagao. All belong to Safi tribe. All use the Anterior Asian cradle (gahwara). In all probability this is the reason why this group of Push-tun is characterized by the roundest heads. They are more brachycephalic than the

1. Throughout this Part the asterisk indicates the new official Afghan spelling (E.V.P.)

neighboring Tajiks of Nizhrao (Nejrab*). At the same time, the Pushtun of Tagao have small stature, their foreheads are wider than the mandibles--all this possibly indicating kinship with Hindu Kush groups.

Pushtun (Katavaz in Ghazni Province), November 15, 1967, in the office of the District Chief (hakim) of Katavaz. All belong to the Suleiman Khel tribe. They deny using the Anterior Asian cradle; nevertheless headform is usually round. Note: Often written Katawaz.

Pushtun (Ghazni), November 11, 1967, at the offices of the District Chiefs of Mukur (now Moqor*) and Karabakh (now Qara Bagh*) Districts. Tribes: Taraki, Suleiman Khel, Andar, and some others. There is a village in the Mukur District where "Uzbeks" live. This is merely a designation inherited from ancestors who migrated here, as the villagers say, several centuries ago. Today these "Uzbeks" speak Pushtu, and do not differ in any way from the Pushtun, with whom they intermarry. No "Uzbeks" from this group were included in the investigated group, which, however, included within this district four individuals with the Mongolian eyefold. The group did include one "Turkoman." These are present in very small numbers within the district, and, like the local "Uzbeks" are physically indistinguishable from the Pushtun. For some unknown reason, Ghazni Pushtun have relatively thick lips.

Pushtun (Zabol, now Zabul* in south central province), November 8-9, 1967, in the provincial capital of Kalat*. The tribes are Tahi, Hotak, Kakar, Suleiman Khel, Andar, Nurzai; rarely, some other tribes.

Pushtun (Gilzai). These nomads were studied at the same time as the settled Pushtun in Kalat. The same tribes as above. According to local officials, changing from nomadic life to settled and vice versa is a common phenomenon.

Pushtun (Uruzgan, now Urozgan*), on November 1-2, 1967, at the city bazaars in Uruzgan and Tirin, intermingled with the Hazara. Tribal names: Popolzai, Achikzai, Barakzai, Alikozai, Kekar. Some "Bakhtiari" were also encountered, but, as in many other areas, they are, in effect, a Pushtun tribe.

Pushtun (Kandahar*), November 7, 1967, in the District Chief's office at Dand. Dand District includes all suburban villages of Kandahar. Tribes: Popolzai, Barakzai, Achikzai, Nurzai, Mohamedzai, Kekar, Tahi, and, rarely, others. Some "Bakhtiari" were also present, regarding whose origin we did not succeed in obtaining any information. Nevertheless, we were told that these Bakhtiari are related neither to Durrani nor to Gilzai, but, somehow, belong to the Seyidis (possibly Sayyids; in Section 2 Saidi was used). However, these Bakhtiari are unhesitatingly considered to belong with the (Afghan) Pushtun tribes.

Pushtun (Spin Boldak* Kandahar* Province), January 21, 1968, in the Frontier Guard office. Tribes: Achikzai and Nurzai. The Anterior Asian cradle (gahwara) is rarely used; nevertheless, headform is usually round.

VI. OTHER REGIONS¹

Baluchi (Char Borjak, Chakhansur Province), January 29, 1968, at the castle of a local Khan. Very many tribal designations--44 were found among 100 individuals studied. Most frequently noted: Safari, Khanashini, Rigi, Rodini. Brahui are encountered rarely (there were none in our sample); they are regarded as Baluchis, although it is realized that in the areas of compact settlement (Garmsel, now Garmser*, Registan, Helmand Province) they speak a different language. One individual (not included in the sample) had skin color No. 25 (No. 27 on the face), although there was no indication of different origin.

Tajiks (Ghazni), November 16, 1967, at the sub-Province administration office in Deh Yak*, 15 km. east of Ghazni. This is the only compact group of Tajiks--about 500 households--in Ghazni Province, other than the group in the city of Ghazni. Significant here is exceptionally high frequency of a very strongly developed alar furrow and the prominence of the alae. It is also curious that in this part of Afghanistan Tajiks are noticeably more dolichocephalic than the Pushtun.

Tajiks (Nizhrao, probably better Nijrao, now Nejrab*), November 23-25, 1967, in the main office of the District Chief of Nijrab. This is a group of Mountain ("Kohistan") Tajiks; the most typical representatives of these, however, are the Tajiks of Panjsher*, Kapisa Province. There is an exceptionally great frequency of opisthohelic forms of upper lip profile. This peculiarity places these Tajiks closer to the neighboring Parachis of the Pachagan* Valley. In the absence of other differences, this fairly rare trait testifies, most probably, to close kinship. Note: Afghan spelling now Kohestan*.

Tajiks (Panjsher), November 22, 1967, at the office of the District Chief in Rukha village and from villages in the Panjsher Valley. The Anterior Asian cradle (gahwara) is used, but not everywhere in this area. As a result, there is a great variety of headforms.

As could be expected, the view, widely held in Afghanistan, of the great frequency of light colored eyes in the Panjsher Valley, proved to be very exaggerated. However, mixed eyes were encountered more often than for instance in Charikar.

Tajiks (Samangan*), February 12, 1968, in the Mayor's office in Aibak*. Predominantly urban: merchants, artisans, gardeners, servants. Their Uzbek relations were not included. However, the physical type shows distinct mestization with some Mongoloids. In this respect, the Samangan Tajiks resemble the Tajiks of Balkh.

"Parsivani" (Khoshi*, Logar Province), December 7, in the Office of the Sub-District Chief. The designation of this ethnic group is conditional, and its use may result in justifiable criticism. Note: Parsivan, derived from Farsi zabon, = "Persian-speaking," is applicable also to Tajiks, Aimaks, and other groups.

The origin of this group has not been sufficiently studied. Family traditions record that the ancestors of some of the tribe came from Shiraz in Iran. The inhabitants of Khoshi have, most curiously, preserved tribal divisions. They avoid calling themselves Tajiks, or do so reluctantly, because the content of the ethnonym "Tajik" is not very definite. Most of the Khoshi people are Shiah, but Sunnis are also represented. Most of the marriages are endogamous within tribal groups, but this is not compulsory.

1. Throughout this Part the asterisk indicates the new official Afghan spelling (E. V. P.).

DISTRIBUTION OF KHOSHI RESIDENTS BY TRIBAL GROUPS

<u>Group</u>	<u>A</u>	<u>B</u>	<u>C</u>	<u>D</u>	<u>E</u>	<u>F</u>	<u>G</u>	<u>H</u>	<u>J</u>	<u>K</u>
Khoja	9	6	1				1			17
Kazi Khel		20		2	1		1			24
Mardon Khel			16							16
Abusayid Khel		1		4						5
Kalandar Khel	1	1								2
Mirakoli Khel		1	1			4	1			7
Mirza Khel		1				1	6		1	9
Sardar Khel				1		1		1		3
Seids (Seyids)									13	13
<u>Other Groups</u>										
Pushtun (various)	1		3		1		2			7
Hazara				1						1
Qizilbash							1			1
Totals	11	30	21	8	2	6	12	1	14	105

Sunnis: A-C; Shiahs, D-J; number of individuals, K. A - Khoja; B - Kazi Khel; C - Mardon Khel; D - Abusayid Khel; E - Kalandar Khel; F - Mirakoli Khel; G - Mirza Khel; H - Sardar Khel; J - Seids (Seyids).

Of 105 individuals studied, 73 (70 per cent) had both mother and father belonging to the same tribe. As evidenced by these data, summary characters of the inhabitants of Khoshi are of very limited scientific value. The population of Khoshi might well be studied by a special field expedition.

It is significant that in this summary group, the magnitudes of standard deviation are not great; in general, they are no greater than those present in closed populations, if one disregards the breadth and width of the head which had been obviously subjected to the influence of the cradle.

Hazara (Jaghori*, Ghazni Province), October 29-30, 1967, at the offices of the District Chiefs of Jaghori and Malestan*, the samples numbered 102 and 30 individuals, respectively. Shiahs. The stature of these Hazara--taller even than that of the Pushtun and the Tajiks of Ghazni--attracts immediate attention. It is probable that the Hazara described by Risley originated in this area. It is precisely on the basis of these data that Haddon wrote of "tall Hazara."

The causes of this tallness are unknown. The Hazara of Jaghori show less than other Hazara the complex of the traits of the Mongoloid Race, but this cannot serve as an explanation of their height. We did not succeed in obtaining information regarding the living conditions of the Jaghori Hazara. According to superficial observations, they do not differ in this respect from other Hazara groups.

Hazara (Uruzgan, now Urozgan*), November 1-2, 1967, in the bazaars of Uruzgan

and Tirin, intermingled with Pushtun. The majority were natives of the Uruzgan District, and a few came from other Districts of Uruzgan Province. A few "Baluchis" were encountered. These were the descendants of one Baluchi who settled here about a century ago. These individuals did not differ in any respect from the other Hazara and are not segregated from them in any respect. One of the Baluchis even had the Mongolian eyefold. Note. Urozgan is the name of a Province, District and city of central Afghanistan.

Persians (Kang, administrative center of Chakhansur Province), January 30-31, 1968, in Karim Kushta village and at the borderguard Headquarters in Kang. Shiahs--and, consequently, are not Tajiks. They call themselves "Farsi" and nothing else. Local groups bear particular names. In Haji Hamzat village they are called Pahlavan, in the villages of Karim Kushta and Mamad Asan Khan they are known as Buzi, and as Arbab in the valley of the Khash Rud. According to the eminent Afghan philologist, Dr. R. Farhadi¹ they use a separate language, closely related to Dari, which he calls "Pahlavani." Actually, Kabul Afghans find it difficult to understand the inhabitants of Karim Kushta village when the latter speak among themselves. Note: Sometimes Pahlawan but pronounced Pahlavon.

Qizilbash (Kandahar*), November 4, 1967, in the Mayor's office in Kandahar. They belong to the group studied in 1966 (cf. Chapter 2). The two samples should be combined.

Turkomans (Andhoi* District, Fariab* Province), December 21, 1967. In the office of the District Chief at Daulatabad (which should not be confused with Daulatabad in Balkh Province where studies were made in 1964) and in the office of the Sub-District Chief at Qaram-Qul*. The latter place provided 75 per cent of the total sample.

Almost all belong to the Ersari tribe. Significant is the exceptionally high prevalence of a wavy profile of the nasal ridge. The author is convinced that this is not a result of subjective changing of the scale of evaluation.

Turkomans (Aqcha*, Josjan* Province), December 25, 1967, in Aqcha town. Natives of neighboring villages. Ersari tribe.

Uzbeks (Maimana, Fariab* Province), December 19, 1967, at the office of the District Chief in Pahtunkot*, a suburb of Maimana, and December 20, 1967, at the office of the District Chief of Shirin Tagab [Tagao?]. Sample equally divided between two places. Tribal subdivisions are not known. Language of "y" type.

Uzbeks (Daulatabad, Fariab* Province), December 21-22, 1967, at the District Chief's office, Daulatabad. Tribes: Ktai, Kipchak, Mangyt, Algei (?), Karabuga (?), Noudari (?). Language of "dj" type.

Uzbeks (Samangan Province), February 13, 1967, at Largan village near Aibak [capital of Samangan]. Predominantly Kangly, with a few Chagatai, who have lived together in the same villages for many generations, speak the same "dj" type language, and intermarry. There are also some Seids [Saidi, possibly Sayyids, also Seyyids] who--which is usual in Afghanistan--do not regard themselves as belonging to any tribe, do not give their daughters in marriage to non-Seids, and seldom marry non-Seid women. The Mongoloid characteristics appear to be less pronounced. This impression has not been verified statistically.

1. A. G. Ravan Farhadi, "Languages," in The Kabul Times Annual, 1967, pp. 83-85, updates earlier lists published in Aryana Encyclopedia (Dari edition, Vol. III, 1956, facing p. 791) and Akten des 24sten Internationalen Kongresses, München, 1957 published in Wiesbaden, 1959. (E.V. Prostov).

VII. ANTHROPOLOGICAL RESEARCHES IN AFGHANISTAN¹

An anthropometric survey of the peoples of Afghanistan was organized by the Faculty of Letters of the University of Kabul (Doyen Professor Ghulam Hasan Mujadidi, Vice-Doyen Professor Mir Husain Shah) and in effect during 1964-68.

The following were recorded: 14 measurements (stature, head); and 32 descriptive characters.

The methods employed in the survey (few descriptive characters, many groups) were chosen because of the necessity for measurements and recording of descriptive characters by one physical anthropologist. Thus, no blood groups, no dermatoglyphs were possible.

Nevertheless, an enquiry into the characters of the "new raciology" ought to be undertaken this time not necessarily by a single and the same researcher. Trunk and limb measurements were also omitted, their value being secondary for ethnic anthropology and above all because of lack of time.

The statistical data, including individual measurements and observations have been deposited in the Institute of Ethnography, Academy of Sciences of the USSR, Moscow. In the final section and on Map 1 the groups with their most important means and their location are given.

The means of certain descriptive characters² (hairiness, malar prominence, height of nasal root, eyefolds, etc.) indicate a strong correlation (Fig. 1).

The concept of race is then applicable to Afghan groups in what concerns the great Europeoid and Mongoloid Races. In order to express the series of racial characters the means in question were rearranged according to a purely empirical and conventional scale. For example, the mean of the height of the nasal root (1.05) is taken as zero; the mean (2.55) as 100. Thus, the mean (2.02) was 65, etc. The higher figure corresponds to the character of the Whites (Europeoid Race). By this method, in using 10 characters, an index of "complex Europeoid" was calculated; (in the table the commas are omitted). Figs. 2-3 represent the range of characters by ethnic groups in two ways: characters taken apart, populations of each group reunited; populations taken apart, characters reunited.

The Pushtun are characterized by the highest figures, the Hazara the lowest and the other groups intermediate positions. Attention is called to the fact that the Uzbeks, the Turkomans and the Moghol are closer to the Pushtun than the Hazara although the latter speak an Aryan dialect (Farsi or Dari). But the Kirghiz, not to mention the Buryats and the Tungus³, are even further away from the Pushtun ("more Mongoloid"). Seen from the point of view of the considerable bigonial and bizygomatic breadths, the Mongoloid component of the Hazara presents affinities more Central Asiatic than Tibetan.

The Brahui, who may be considered as the remnant of a pre-Aryan population,

1. Summary in French by G. F. Debets read to VII International Congress of Anthropology and Ethnology, Tokyo, September, 1968. Printed in Moscow. Translated by Henry Field.

2. According to Soviet physical anthropologists the means of descriptive characters are calculated after the percentage of categories. For example, height of nasal root (40% mean; 50% high; 10% low = 1.70).

3. Based on Soviet researches.

are a little darker than the Pushtun just as well as the Baluchi, Jats and Persians (Iranians); it must be noted that the origin of the Persians of Afghan Seistan remains obscure and that this group is not representative of Persians in general.

However, neither the nasal or lip profiles nor the hair form present any difference from the Europeoid populations. Thus, somatology provides no indication of the existence of a Negroid or Australoid element among those groups characterized by a darker skin.

The Kafirs (Nuristanis) of Hindu-Kush are on the contrary a little lighter than the Pushtun although their black hair and brown eyes also predominate. But this depigmentation cannot be considered as the trace of a North European element.

According to the fronto-mandibular and labial-vertical indices (height of mucous membrane; naso-labial height), the Kafirs form a group with the populations of Indo-Pakistani origin and clearly opposite to those groups equally Europeoid from west of Afghanistan.

For this reason some Kafirs should be considered as the result of a genetic drift caused by isolation.

TABLE 1: AGE GROUPS, HAIR FORM AND HIRSUTENESS

No.	Group	No.	Age Groups ¹				Hair Form				Chest Hair ²						
						No.	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	Average (Nos. 1-5)			
			20-25	26-39	40-60												
1.	Brahui (Registan)	100	21	49	30	86	83	17	0	13	45	13	4	2.50			
2.	Hindus (Kandahar)	104	26	45	29	85	74	26	0	16	26	19	10	2.81			
3.	Pashai (Tagao)	71	18	50	32	40	90	10	0	19	35	15	3	2.48			
4.	Parachi (Guchulan)	40	38	42	20	28	72	18	0	16	60	8	0	2.16			
5.	Parachi (Pachagan)	69	22	52	26	45	87	13	0	28	40	4	2	2.12			
6.	Parachi (Shutul)	54	20	48	32	34	79	21	0	16	30	9	5	2.57			
7.	Pushtun (Tagao)	100	21	53	26	81	83	17	0	18	34	10	5	2.50			
8.	Pushtun (Katavaz)	100	17	54	29	74	86	14	0	21	31	15	8	2.58			
9.	Pushtun (Ghazni)	100	26	48	26	57	75	23	2	5	50	11	4	2.59			
10.	Pushtun (Zabol)	123	23	49	28	67	78	22	0	19	40	14	8	2.52			
11.	Pushtun (Gilzai)	93	18	52	30	72	79	21	0	17	32	18	12	2.76			
12.	Pushtun (Uruzgan)	100	26	52	22	38	24	16	0	19	47	9	7	2.38			
13.	Pushtun (Kandahar)	100	20	49	31	22	68	32	0	27	29	14	8	2.47			
14.	Pushtun (Spin Boldak)	100	19	50	31	18	83	17	0	23	32	6	1	2.30			

¹ Percentages. ² Aged 25+. A = straight; B = deep waves; C = low waves; D = very sparse (No. 1);
E = some (No. 2); F = medium (No. 4); G = heavy (No. 5). All figures are in percentages.

TABLE 2: HIRsutENESS AND PIGMENTATION

<u>No.</u>	<u>Group</u>	<u>Beard</u> ¹					<u>Eyebrows</u>		<u>Skin Color</u>			<u>Eye Color</u>	
		<u>A</u>	<u>B</u>	<u>C</u>	<u>D</u>	<u>E</u>	<u>F</u>	<u>G</u>	<u>H</u>	<u>I</u>	<u>J</u>	<u>K</u>	<u>L</u>
1.	Brahui (Registan)	0	0	25	1	3.27	27	2.20	13	66	21	86	1.86
2.	Hindus (Kandahar)	0	0	39	23	3.85	29	2.26	49	46	5	94	1.93
3.	Pashai (Tagao)	0	5	40	5	3.45	13	1.95	80	20	0	61	1.61
4.	Parachi (Guchulan)	0	8	24	4	3.24	13	2.00	53	47	0	65	1.65
5.	Parachi (Pachagan)	0	11	30	0	3.19	19	2.12	61	39	0	72	1.69
6.	Parachi (Shutul)	0	2	30	2	3.32	15	1.98	76	24	0	63	1.59
7.	Pushtun (Tagao)	0	5	38	9	3.51	17	2.12	83	17	0	62	1.60
8.	Pushtun (Katavaz)	0	2	41	11	3.61	25	2.13	74	26	0	66	1.65
9.	Pushtun (Ghazni)	0	3	30	12	3.51	23	2.15	71	29	0	67	1.66
10.	Pushtun (Zabol)	0	4	31	6	3.39	32	2.27	76	24	0	70	1.67
11.	Pushtun (Gilzai)	0	7	29	9	3.40	26	2.21	74	25	1	66	1.61
12.	Pushtun (Uruzgan)	0	3	34	7	3.45	18	2.11	55	44	1	65	1.63
13.	Pushtun (Kandahar)	0	3	36	9	3.51	35	2.29	89	11	0	79	1.79
14.	Pushtun (Spin Boldak)	0	6	30	12	3.48	24	2.18	76	23	1	82	1.80

¹ Notes. Aged 25+. A = very sparse (No. 1); B = some (No. 2); C = heavy (No. 4); D = very heavy (No. 5); E = average (Nos. 1-5); F = heavy (No. 3), percentage; G = medium (Nos. 1-3); H = light (Nos. 3, 7, 9); I = medium (Nos. 10-14); J = swarthy (Nos. 15-18); K = dark (No. 2), percentage; L = average (Nos. 0-2). Nos. A - D are in percentages.

TABLE 3: PIGMENTATION AND FACIAL OBSERVATIONS

<u>No.</u>	<u>Group</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>Hair Color</u>				<u>Horizontal Facial Profile</u>		<u>Malar Prominence</u>	
			<u>27</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>A</u>	<u>B</u>	<u>C</u>	<u>D</u>
1.	Brahui (Registan)	90	27	73	0	0	36	2.36	69	1.31
2.	Hindus (Kandahar)	90	49	51	0	0	62	2.62	72	1.28
3.	Pashai (Tagao)	56	16	66	18	0	23	2.23	55	1.48
4.	Parachi (Guchulan)	32	44	53	0	3	32	2.32	32	1.83
5.	Parachi (Pachagan)	53	28	53	17	2	41	2.41	57	1.47
6.	Parachi (Shutul)	39	13	74	13	0	28	2.28	56	1.44
7.	Pushtun (Tagao)	88	36	64	0	0	33	2.31	56	1.47
8.	Pushtun (Katavaz)	88	56	43	0	1	47	2.47	61	1.41
9.	Pushtun (Ghazni)	75	49	47	3	1	42	2.42	61	1.42
10.	Pushtun (Zabol)	91	58	41	1	0	41	2.38	54	1.50
11.	Pushtun (Gilzai)	82	41	53	6	0	35	2.35	50	1.54
12.	Pushtun (Uruzgan)	74	26	73	1	0	42	2.42	65	1.35
13.	Pushtun (Kandahar)	58	53	47	0	0	58	2.58	53	1.49
14.	Pushtun (Spin Boldak)	47	45	53	2	0	56	2.56	70	1.30

Notes. A = narrow (No. 3), percentage; B = average (Nos. 1-3); C = weak (No. 1), percentage;
D = average (Nos. 1-3).

TABLE 4: FACIAL HEIGHTS AND INDICES

No.	Group	MFH		Biz. B		MFI	Big. B		Chin Prominence	
		\bar{X}	S	\bar{X}	S		\bar{X}	S	A	B
1.	Brahui (Registan)	122.6	6.3	133.7	5.6	91.7	103.2	5.8	45	2.41
2.	Hindus (Kandahar)	121.4	6.8	132.4	5.3	91.7	101.5	5.4	54	2.41
3.	Pashai (Tagao)	123.2	7.3	138.6	4.5	88.8	105.9	4.9	55	2.51
4.	Parachi (Guchulan)	121.4	5.7	134.0	5.5	90.6	104.8	5.3	58	2.53
5.	Parachi (Pachagan)	121.9	6.6	137.5	5.6	88.7	105.7	6.7	68	2.64
6.	Parachi (Shutul)	121.6	6.0	135.9	4.6	89.5	104.8	5.0	63	2.57
7.	Pushtun (Tagao)	123.9	6.7	139.3	4.8	89.0	104.1	5.8	53	2.45
8.	Pushtun (Katavaz)	126.1	5.9	138.1	5.3	91.3	106.7	5.7	67	2.63
9.	Pushtun (Ghazni)	127.6	5.9	137.2	5.1	93.0	106.3	6.5	54	2.43
10.	Pushtun (Zabol)	126.3	6.1	136.0	4.6	92.1	106.0	5.3	65	2.61
11.	Pushtun (Gilzai)	124.1	5.4	138.4	4.4	89.6	105.7	5.2	79	2.75
12.	Pushtun (Uruzgan)	125.9	6.1	137.4	5.0	91.6	105.7	5.1	67	2.62
13.	Pushtun (Kandahar)	127.0	5.0	136.4	4.9	93.1	105.0	5.5	67	2.61
14.	Pushtun (Spin Boldak)	126.0	6.8	138.3	4.9	91.1	106.1	5.1	57	2.55

Notes. A = strong (No. 3), percentage; B = average (Nos. 0-3). MFH = morphological facial height;

MFH = morphological facial index, the result of $\frac{MFH \times 100}{Biz.B}$.

TABLE 5: NASAL BRIDGE AND PROFILE

No.	Group	1		2		3		4		5	
		<u>A</u>	<u>B</u>	<u>C</u>	<u>D</u>	<u>\bar{X}</u>	<u>σ</u>	<u>\bar{X}</u>	<u>σ</u>	<u>\bar{X}</u>	<u>σ</u>
1.	Brahui (Registan)	50	2.50	100	3.00	53.1	3.7	50.6	3.5	36.8	2.3
2.	Hindus (Kandahar)	25	2.25	97	2.97	53.0	3.9	50.5	3.8	37.9	2.7
3.	Pashai (Tagao)	27	2.26	99	2.99	54.1	3.6	51.7	3.3	36.4	2.4
4.	Parachi (Guchulan)	33	2.31	95	2.95	52.6	3.6	50.0	3.3	35.8	2.1
5.	Parachi (Pachagan)	29	2.28	100	3.00	54.0	3.0	51.6	2.8	36.1	2.5
6.	Parachi (Shutul)	32	2.32	98	2.98	52.9	3.8	50.7	3.5	36.6	2.3
7.	Pushtun (Tagao)	48	2.48	100	3.00	53.7	3.3	51.6	3.2	36.9	2.4
8.	Pushtun (Katavaz)	40	2.39	99	2.99	54.9	3.4	53.0	3.3	37.8	2.4
9.	Pushtun (Ghazni)	33	2.33	97	2.97	55.0	4.0	52.8	3.9	37.4	2.2
10.	Pushtun (Zabol)	39	2.39	99	2.99	54.5	3.5	52.0	3.3	37.1	2.4
11.	Pushtun (Gilzai)	45	2.45	100	3.00	53.5	2.9	51.1	2.9	37.6	2.4
12.	Pushtun (Uruzgan)	45	2.45	100	3.00	55.6	3.5	52.6	3.3	37.3	2.5
13.	Pushtun (Kandahar)	48	2.48	99	2.99	55.4	3.7	53.1	3.5	37.5	2.6
14.	Pushtun (Spin Boldak)	43	2.43	100	3.00	54.5	3.3	52.3	3.1	37.0	2.3

Notes. 1 = height of nasal bridge; 2 = transverse profile of nasal ridge; 3 = nasal height from lower edge of eyebrows; 4 = height of nasal bridge; 5 = nasal breadth. A = high (No. 3), percentage; B = average (Nos. 1-3); C = convex (No. 3), percentage; D = average (Nos. 1-3).

TABLE 6: NASAL INDICES AND PROFILE

No.	Group	NI	NI	Nasal Profile							
				<u>A</u>	<u>B</u>	<u>C</u>	<u>D</u>	<u>E</u>	<u>F</u>	<u>G</u>	<u>H</u>
1.	Brahui (Registan)	69.3	72.8	39	2.39	22	2.14	1	43	7	49
2.	Hindus (Kandahar)	71.4	75.0	28	2.28	18	2.06	6	57	6	31
3.	Pashai (Tagao)	67.4	70.5	48	2.48	27	2.19	0	47	8	45
4.	Parachi (Guchulan)	68.0	71.5	30	2.30	13	2.05	5	62	3	30
5.	Parachi (Pachagan)	66.8	70.0	39	2.39	33	2.32	0	44	1	55
6.	Parachi (Shutul)	69.2	72.2	28	2.28	17	2.12	2	64	4	30
7.	Pushtun (Tagao)	68.7	71.5	30	2.30	23	2.16	3	56	4	37
8.	Pushtun (Katavaz)	68.9	71.3	36	2.36	30	2.26	0	52	4	44
9.	Pushtun (Ghazni)	68.1	71.0	36	2.38	13	2.01	3	55	10	32
10.	Pushtun (Zabol)	68.1	71.3	36	2.35	24	2.15	6	50	3	41
11.	Pushtun (Gilzai)	70.3	73.6	33	2.32	24	2.19	2	61	4	33
12.	Pushtun (Uruzgan)	67.2	71.1	24	2.24	21	2.14	4	61	3	32
13.	Pushtun (Kandahar)	67.7	70.6	31	2.31	18	2.09	2	59	7	32
14.	Pushtun (Spin Boldak)	67.9	70.8	46	2.46	22	2.09	4	41	9	46

Notes. First NI column is based on height from lower edge of eyebrows; second NI column on height of nasal bridge. A = convex (No. 3), percentage; B = average (Nos. 1-3); C = convex (No. 3), percentage; D = average (Nos. 1-3); E = concave; F = straight; G = concavo-convex; H = convex. A — B = bony; C — D = cartilaginous; E — H = general.

TABLE 7: NASAL TIP, BASE AND HEIGHT AND PROJECTION OF ALAE

No.	Group	I		II		III		IV		V	
		<u>A</u>	<u>B</u>	<u>C</u>	<u>D</u>	<u>E</u>	<u>F</u>	<u>G</u>	<u>H</u>	<u>I</u>	<u>J</u>
1. Brahui (Registan)		22	2.07	32	2.22	1	1.93	11	1.66	30	1.98
2. Hindus (Kandahar)		17	1.99	24	2.06	3	1.99	8	1.41	11	1.62
3. Pashai (Tagao)		23	2.06	30	2.16	6	2.00	12	1.49	8	1.62
4. Parachi (Guchulan)		12	1.92	22	2.07	3	1.91	8	1.26	12	1.59
5. Parachi (Pachagan)		14	1.98	23	2.06	9	2.05	9	1.58	7	1.72
6. Parachi (Shutul)		7	1.85	9	1.92	2	1.98	11	1.70	9	1.87
7. Pushtun (Tagao)		14	1.99	18	2.03	7	2.04	4	1.47	3	1.59
8. Pushtun (Katavaz)		32	2.24	37	2.31	5	1.97	6	1.43	8	1.60
9. Pushtun (Ghazni)		22	1.95	28	2.04	12	2.00	10	1.51	13	1.69
10. Pushtun (Zabol)		23	2.09	28	2.15	9	2.00	5	1.47	11	1.65
11. Pushtun (Gilzai)		29	2.12	33	2.20	8	1.95	11	1.64	13	1.76
12. Pushtun (Uruzgan)		20	1.98	28	2.10	3	2.02	8	1.36	10	1.73
13. Pushtun (Kandahar)		27	2.12	31	2.18	7	2.03	11	1.43	12	1.68
14. Pushtun (Spin Boldak)		32	2.27	43	2.38	4	1.99	10	1.47	13	1.76

Notes. I = position of nasal tip; II = position of nasal base; III = height of alae; IV = development of alae; V = projection of alae. A = depressed (No. 3), percentage; B = average (Nos. 1-3); C = depressed (No. 3), percentage; D = average (Nos. 1-3); E = large (No. 3), percentage; F = average (Nos. 1-3); G = strong (No. 3), percentage; H = average (Nos. 1-3); I = strong (No. 3), percentage; J = average (Nos. 1-3).

TABLE 8: POSITION AND FORM OF NOSTRILS AND MONGOLIAN FOLD

No.	Group	1		2		3	4			
		<u>A</u>	<u>B</u>	<u>C</u>	<u>D</u>		<u>E</u>	<u>F</u>	<u>G</u>	<u>H</u>
1.	Brahui (Registan)	9	1.50	26	2.25	100	100	0	0	0.00
2.	Hindus (Kandahar)	5	1.27	19	2.19	99	98	2	0	0.02
3.	Pashai (Tagao)	4	1.33	21	2.21	100	100	0	0	0.00
4.	Parachi (Guchulan)	2	1.19	27	2.27	100	100	0	0	0.00
5.	Parachi (Pachagan)	6	1.37	25	2.24	100	100	0	0	0.00
6.	Parachi (Shutul)	2	1.32	31	2.31	100	100	0	0	0.00
7.	Pushtun (Tagao)	6	1.32	30	2.30	100	99	1	0	0.01
8.	Pushtun (Katavaz)	9	1.39	29	2.29	100	100	0	0	0.00
9.	Pushtun (Ghazni)	5	1.31	17	2.16	99	96	4	0	0.04
10.	Pushtun (Zabol)	5	1.35	25	2.24	99	100	0	0	0.00
11.	Pushtun (Gilzai)	7	1.39	20	2.20	99	98	2	0	0.02
12.	Pushtun (Uruzgan)	2	1.18	18	2.18	99	100	0	0	0.00
13.	Pushtun (Kandahar)	5	1.37	27	2.27	100	100	0	0	0.00
14.	Pushtun (Spin Boldak)	6	1.37	30	2.30	99	99	1	0	0.01

Notes. 1 = merging of alae with nose = lip furrow; A = complete (No. 3), percentage; B = average (Nos. 1-3);

2 = position of nostrils; C = sagittal (No. 3), percentage; D = average (Nos. 1-3). 3 = form of nostrils with percentage of oval form. 4 = epicanthus (Mongolian fold); E = absent (No. 0), percentage; F = slight (No. 1), percentage; G = marked (No. 3), percentage; H = average (Nos. 0-3).

TABLE 9: EYEFOLD DEVELOPMENT

No.	Group	1				2				3			
		<u>A</u>	<u>B</u>	<u>C</u>	<u>D</u>	<u>E</u>	<u>F</u>	<u>G</u>	<u>H</u>	<u>I</u>	<u>J</u>	<u>K</u>	<u>L</u>
1.	Brahui (Registan)	54	45	0	0.47	49	50	0	0.52	49	50	0	0.52
2.	Hindus (Kandahar)	59	39	0	0.43	55	42	0	0.48	55	42	0	0.48
3.	Pashai (Tagao)	46	46	1	0.62	37	53	3	0.76	37	53	3	0.76
4.	Parachi (Guchulan)	50	47	3	0.56	50	47	3	0.56	50	47	3	0.56
5.	Parachi (Pachagan)	39	58	0	0.64	32	61	0	0.75	32	61	0	0.75
6.	Parachi (Shutul)	65	35	0	0.35	61	37	0	0.41	61	37	0	0.41
7.	Pushtun (Tagao)	63	37	0	0.37	58	38	1	0.47	58	38	1	0.47
8.	Pushtun (Katavaz)	58	38	0	0.46	49	42	2	0.62	49	42	2	0.62
9.	Pushtun (Ghazni)	46	51	1	0.58	35	56	4	0.78	35	56	4	0.78
10.	Pushtun (Zabol)	50	48	0	0.52	47	50	0	0.56	47	50	0	0.56
11.	Pushtun (Gilizai)	50	48	0	0.52	45	53	0	0.57	45	53	0	0.57
12.	Pushtun (Uruzgan)	61	36	0	0.42	55	41	0	0.49	55	41	0	0.49
13.	Pushtun (Kandahar)	63	34	0	0.40	59	36	0	0.46	59	36	0	0.46
14.	Pushtun (Spin Boldak)	58	42	0	0.42	48	58	2	0.58	48	58	2	0.58

Notes. 1 = inner; 2 = middle; 3 = external. A = absent (No. 0), percentage; B = slight (No. 1), percentage; C = marked (No. 3), percentage; D = average (Nos. 0-3); E = absent (No. 0), percentage; F = slight (No. 1), percentage; G = marked (No. 3), percentage; H = average (Nos. 0-3); I = absent (No. 0), percentage; J = slight (No. 1), percentage; K = marked (No. 3), percentage; L = average.

TABLE 10: EYE SLITS AND LIP MEASUREMENTS

No.	Group	1		2		3		4		5	
		<u>A</u>	<u>B</u>	<u>C</u>	<u>D</u>	<u>\bar{X}</u>	<u>S</u>	<u>\bar{X}</u>	<u>S</u>	<u>E</u>	<u>F</u>
1.	Brahui (Registan)	7	2.04	10	2.08	51.2	3.2	13.5	2.5	23	1.79
2.	Hindus (Kandahar)	37	2.35	31	2.26	49.9	3.5	12.8	2.2	29	1.71
3.	Pashai (Tagao)	6	1.99	8	2.01	50.5	2.8	12.6	2.3	33	1.67
4.	Parachi (Guchulan)	20	2.10	10	2.07	49.7	3.8	13.4	2.2	21	1.82
5.	Parachi (Pachagan)	16	2.12	9	2.05	50.0	2.7	12.5	2.1	30	1.71
6.	Parachi (Shutul)	35	2.35	22	2.15	50.2	2.8	12.9	2.5	35	1.67
7.	Pushtun (Tagao)	12	2.09	18	2.15	50.9	3.9	12.8	2.3	30	1.70
8.	Pushtun (Katavaz)	3	1.86	12	2.07	50.7	2.7	13.5	2.3	23	1.79
9.	Pushtun (Ghazni)	23	2.21	21	2.14	50.2	3.1	12.9	2.2	29	1.73
10.	Pushtun (Zabol)	26	2.26	24	2.20	49.8	3.2	13.1	1.9	23	1.78
11.	Pushtun (Gilzai)	26	2.25	19	2.17	50.9	3.5	13.0	1.9	25	1.75
12.	Pushtun (Uruzgan)	23	2.20	15	2.13	50.3	3.2	13.1	2.4	31	1.69
13.	Pushtun (Kandahar)	13	2.05	12	2.09	52.7	3.5	13.8	2.4	15	1.91
14.	Pushtun (Spin Boldak)	12	2.07	10	2.07	50.6	3.2	12.6	2.2	30	1.71

Notes. 1 = width of eye slits; 2 = inclination of eye slits; 3 = mouth width; 4 = height of dermal part of upper lip (in mm.); 5 = height of upper lip. A = large (No. 3), percentage; B = average (Nos. 1-3); C = outer angle (No. 3), percentage; D = average (Nos. 1-3), percentage; E = low (No. 1), percentage; F = average (Nos. 1-3).

TABLE 11: LIP MEASUREMENTS AND EAR LOBES

No.	Group	1		2		3			4			5	
		<u>A</u>	<u>B</u>	<u>X̄</u>	<u>S</u>	<u>C</u>	<u>D</u>	<u>E</u>	<u>F</u>	<u>G</u>	<u>H</u>	<u>I</u>	<u>J</u>
1.	Brahui (Registan)	25	2.16	15.3	3.3	70	8	1.86	73	12	1.97	77	2.73
2.	Hindus (Kandahar)	19	2.04	17.5	4.4	56	26	2.11	58	30	2.30	76	2.73
3.	Pashai (Tagao)	36	2.26	15.3	4.2	55	15	1.88	58	22	2.05	71	2.63
4.	Parachi (Guchulan)	40	2.30	15.2	4.3	66	16	1.98	63	21	2.05	60	2.45
5.	Parachi (Pachagan)	52	2.50	15.7	3.7	61	18	1.97	63	27	2.17	57	2.43
6.	Parachi (Shutul)	48	2.40	15.2	3.9	69	8	1.85	64	19	2.02	61	2.50
7.	Pushtun (Tagao)	31	2.25	16.7	3.7	37	28	2.13	56	33	2.25	49	2.37
8.	Pushtun (Katavaz)	46	2.39	16.2	3.8	60	18	1.96	61	25	2.11	48	2.38
9.	Pushtun (Ghazni)	31	2.15	18.5	3.6	55	40	2.35	51	45	2.41	69	2.61
10.	Pushtun (Zabol)	31	2.15	17.3	3.9	68	26	2.20	65	29	2.23	81	2.74
11.	Pushtun (Gilzai)	36	2.27	16.0	3.3	79	13	2.05	78	17	2.12	75	2.71
12.	Pushtun (Uruzgan)	31	2.23	16.0	3.8	68	18	2.04	67	23	2.13	72	2.66
13.	Pushtun (Kandahar)	29	2.17	16.2	3.3	77	10	1.97	72	17	2.06	74	2.66
14.	Pushtun (Spin Boldak)	21	2.12	15.6	3.8	69	16	2.01	66	22	2.10	70	2.04

Notes. 1 = profile of upper lip; 2 = lip thickness (both lips); 3 = upper lip thickness; 4 = lower lip thickness; 5 = ear lobe. A = opisthoellic (No. 3), percentage; B = average (Nos. 1-3); C = medium (No. 2), percentage; D = thick (No. 3), percentage; E = average (Nos. 1-4); F = medium (No. 2), percentage; G = thick (No. 3), percentage; H = average (Nos. 1-4); I = free (No. 3), percentage; J = average (Nos. 1-3).

TABLE 12: HEAD MEASUREMENTS AND INDICES

No.	Group	Head Length		Head Breadth		Cephalic Index		Physiognomic Index		
		\overline{X}	σ	\overline{X}	σ			No.	\overline{X}	σ
1.	Brahui (Registan)	180.9	6.3	150.2	5.6	83.0		96	177.7	9.6
2.	Hindus (Kandahar)	187.6	7.1	144.6	5.1	77.1		91	179.1	10.1
3.	Pashai (Tagao)	185.2	6.4	154.1	5.6	83.2		64	181.6	9.9
4.	Parachi (Guchulan)	188.4	6.7	147.2	6.7	78.6		39	179.6	8.7
5.	Parachi (Pachagan)	182.6	6.3	154.1	7.1	84.4		59	179.8	9.6
6.	Parachi (Shutul)	182.2	5.7	151.9	5.5	83.4		50	177.3	9.0
7.	Pushtun (Tagao)	182.6	6.1	155.1	5.2	84.9		91	181.3	8.5
8.	Pushtun (Katavaz)	186.6	6.4	152.4	5.6	81.7		90	182.3	7.9
9.	Pushtun (Ghazni)	187.0	6.4	150.6	6.3	80.6		90	185.0	9.2
10.	Pushtun (Zabol)	187.6	6.5	149.9	5.5	79.4		117	182.1	9.0
11.	Pushtun (Gilzai)	186.8	5.8	150.7	4.8	80.7		92	179.8	8.1
12.	Pushtun (Uruzgan)	187.0	6.1	149.6	5.9	80.0		92	181.9	7.8
13.	Pushtun (Kandahar)	188.3	7.5	150.7	5.2	80.0		95	182.6	8.5
14.	Pushtun (Spin Boldak)	186.4	5.9	153.1	5.1	82.1		97	181.6	8.5

TABLE 13: STATURE AND HEAD MEASUREMENTS

<u>No.</u>	<u>Group</u>	<u>MFD</u>		<u>Forehead Slope</u>		<u>Supraorbital Crest</u>		<u>Stature</u>	
		<u>X</u>	<u>σ</u>	<u>A</u>	<u>B</u>	<u>C</u>	<u>D</u>	<u>\bar{X}</u>	<u>σ</u>
1.	Brahui (Registan)	102.6	4.0	80	2.78	75	1.28	1636	55
2.	Hindus (Kandahar)	101.7	4.4	90	2.89	91	1.12	1639	53
3.	Pashai (Tagao)	104.7	5.0	59	2.58	78	1.23	1642	58
4.	Parachi (Guchulan)	101.4	4.8	70	2.70	78	1.32	1661	43
5.	Parachi (Pachagan)	103.6	4.1	88	2.88	90	1.10	1630	56
6.	Parachi (Shutul)	102.7	4.1	81	2.79	81	1.25	1611	53
7.	Pushkun (Tagao)	105.0	4.7	78	2.78	82	1.18	1640	51
8.	Pushkun (Katavaz)	105.2	4.3	65	2.61	65	1.40	1701	65
9.	Pushkun (Ghazni)	104.7	4.0	7.0	2.67	80	1.25	1676	62
10.	Pushkun (Zabol)	103.3	3.6	61	2.57	68	1.39	1678	50
11.	Pushkun (Gilzai)	103.7	4.4	71	2.68	76	1.28	1672	53
12.	Pushkun (Uruzgan)	104.1	3.8	61	2.52	75	1.28	1684	64
13.	Pushkun (Kandahar)	103.9	4.2	60	2.54	70	1.41	1688	61
14.	Pushkun (Spin Boldak)	105.5	3.9	50	2.37	50	1.64	1690	55

Notes. A = straight (No. 3), percentage; B = average (Nos. 1-3), percentage; C = slight (No. 1), percentage;
D = average (Nos. 1-4), percentage.

TABLE 14: AGE GROUPS, HAIR FORM AND HIRSUTENESS

Group	No.	Age Groups ¹			Hair Form				Chest Hair ²						
		20-25	26-39	40-60	No.	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	Average (Nos. 1-5)		
luchis (Char Borjak)	100	17	60	23	64	77	20	3	16	37	13	11	2.66		
jiks (Ghazni)	100	20	52	28	41	63	37	0	15	40	14	5	2.54		
jiks (Nizhrao)	100	17	63	20	70	79	17	4	30	34	12	1	2.20		
jiks (Panjsher)	100	22	53	25	35	86	14	0	27	37	9	3	2.24		
jiks (Samangan)	100	23	46	31	10	80	20	0	44	33	5	0	1.84		
arsivani" (Khoshi)	105	20	42	38	46	74	26	0	27	38	7	4	2.23		
zara (Jaghor)	132	18	47	35	66	92	8	0	85	14	0	0	1.16		
zara (Uruzgan)	103	29	45	26	31	90	10	0	85	12	0	0	1.18		
rsians (Kang)	100	15	51	34	59	78	22	0	13	29	17	7	2.76		
zilbash (Kandahar)	50	20	42	38	12	58	42	0	25	27	20	3	2.49		
rkomans (Andkhai)	102	17	53	30	1	100	0	0	72	21	0	0	1.35		
rkomans (Aqcha)	104	20	55	25	1	100	0	0	77	19	2	0	1.29		
beks (Maimana)	100	18	56	26	2	100	0	0	40	39	4	0	1.85		
beks (Daulatabad)	56	27	46	27	-	-	-	-	56	37	2	0	1.53		
beks (Samangan)	100	21	52	27	-	-	-	-	56	38	0	0	1.50		

Notes. ¹Percentages. ²Aged 25+. A = straight; B = deep waves; C = low waves; D = very sparse (No. 1); E = some (No. 2); F = medium (No. 4); G = heavy (No. 5). All figures are in percentages.

TABLE 15: HIRSUTENESS AND PIGMENTATION

No.	Group	Beard ¹					Eyebrows		Skin Color			Eye Color	
		<u>A</u>	<u>B</u>	<u>C</u>	<u>D</u>	<u>E</u>	<u>F</u>	<u>G</u>	<u>H</u>	<u>I</u>	<u>J</u>	<u>K</u>	<u>L</u>
1.	Baluchis (Char Borjak)	0	2	29	9	3.45	33	2.21	50	43	7	90	1.90
2.	Tajiks (Ghazni)	1	3	39	6	3.46	36	2.28	92	8	0	62	1.69
3.	Tajiks (Nizhrao)	0	6	31	0	3.25	11	1.97	77	23	0	59	1.54
4.	Tajiks (Panjsher)	0	5	30	1	3.27	18	1.97	96	4	0	59	1.58
5.	Tajiks (Samangan)	1	5	19	3	3.18	12	1.88	87	13	0	78	1.77
6.	"Parsivani" (Khoshi)	0	5	38	4	3.41	12	1.87	95	5	0	71	1.71
7.	Hazara (Jaghori)	11	26	10	0	2.62	7	1.81	89	11	0	67	1.66
8.	Hazara (Uruzgan)	19	26	3	0	2.39	6	1.86	70	30	0	78	1.77
9.	Persians (Kang)	0	9	28	4	3.27	10	1.84	29	70	1	94	1.94
10.	Qizilbash (Kandahar)	3	10	30	5	3.24	26	2.14	66	34	0	92	1.92
11.	Turkomans (Andkhoi)	14	34	13	0	2.51	6	1.80	80	20	0	73	1.73
12.	Turkomans (Aqcha)	22	26	4	0	2.34	10	1.89	69	31	0	83	1.83
13.	Uzbeks (Maimana)	0	11	26	0	3.15	20	2.03	90	10	0	81	1.80
14.	Uzbeks (Daulatabad)	7	24	15	0	2.77	7	1.83	86	14	0	87	1.87
15.	Uzbeks (Samangan)	5	33	5	0	2.62	2	1.69	77	23	0	72	1.71

¹ Aged 25+. A = very sparse (No. 1); B = some (No. 2); C = heavy (No. 4); D = very heavy (No. 5);

E = average (Nos. 1-5); F = heavy (No. 3), percentage; G = medium (Nos. 1-3); H = light (Nos. 3, 7, 9);

I = medium (Nos. 10-14); J = swarthy (Nos. 15-18); K = dark (No. 2), percentage; L = average (Nos.

0-2). Nos. A - D are in percentages.

Table 16: PIGMENTATION AND FACIAL OBSERVATIONS

<u>No.</u>	<u>Group</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>Hair Color</u>				<u>Horizontal Facial Profile</u>		<u>Malar Prominence</u>	
			<u>27</u> <u>24</u>	<u>4</u> <u>75</u>	<u>5</u> <u>1</u>	<u>7</u> <u>0</u>	<u>A</u> <u>45</u>	<u>B</u> <u>2.45</u>	<u>C</u> <u>61</u>	<u>D</u> <u>1.42</u>
1.	Baluchis (Char Borjak)	74								
2.	Tajiks (Ghazni)	77	43	54	3	0	24	2.24	51	1.52
3.	Tajiks (Nizhrao)	84	37	53	10	0	37	2.37	57	1.47
4.	Tajiks (Panjsher)	77	30	56	11	3	40	2.39	61	1.41
5.	Tajiks (Samangan)	27	74	26	0	0	24	2.10	37	1.70
6.	"Parsivani" (Khoshi)	59	19	69	10	2	30	2.30	55	1.46
7.	Hazara (Jaghori)	95	22	63	14	1	2	1.78	24	1.92
8.	Hazara (Uruzgan)	66	6	91	3	0	4	1.75	20	1.93
9.	Persians (Kang)	71	45	55	0	0	53	2.53	73	1.27
10.	Qizilbash (Kandahar)	25	40	56	4	0	42	2.38	52	1.54
11.	Turkomans (Andkhoi)	7	57	43	0	0	5	1.88	15	2.10
12.	Turkomans (Aqcha)	13	38	62	0	0	10	1.94	21	1.98
13.	Uzbeks (Maimana)	19	58	42	0	0	8	1.93	29	1.80
14.	Uzbeks (Daulatabad)	6	100	0	0	0	9	1.91	23	1.91
15.	Uzbeks (Samangan)	13	69	31	0	0	4	1.72	24	1.93

Notes. A = narrow (No. 3), percentage; B = average (Nos. 1-3); C = weak (No. 1), percentage;
D = average (Nos. 1-3).

TABLE 17: FACIAL HEIGHTS AND INDICES

No.	Group	MFH		Biz. B		MFI	Big. B		Chin Prominence	
		\bar{X}	σ	\bar{X}	σ		\bar{X}	σ	$\frac{A}{B}$	$\frac{B}{B}$
1.	Baluchis (Char Borjak)	122.0	5.4	133.6	4.4	91.3	105.2	5.3	34	2.23
2.	Tajiks (Ghazni)	125.0	5.9	135.2	4.4	92.5	104.7	6.0	59	2.49
3.	Tajiks (Nizhrao)	122.2	6.6	134.9	5.6	90.6	104.7	4.7	56	2.51
4.	Tajiks (Panjsher)	122.1	5.3	137.5	5.7	88.9	103.4	6.5	50	2.43
5.	Tajiks (Samangan)	127.2	6.6	139.7	5.0	91.1	108.3	5.6	46	2.38
6.	"Parsivani" (Khoshi)	125.5	6.4	138.2	4.7	90.8	105.8	5.4	36	2.27
7.	Hazara (Jaghori)	127.6	6.1	141.7	4.6	90.1	108.7	5.3	28	2.12
8.	Hazara (Uruzgan)	125.0	6.5	140.5	4.9	89.0	107.8	5.2	39	2.25
9.	Persians (Kang)	121.7	6.4	133.8	5.6	91.0	106.0	5.0	29	2.20
10.	Qizilbash (Kandahar)	124.4	5.8	134.4	6.5	92.6	104.7	6.2	60	2.54
11.	Turkomans (Andkhai)	129.6	6.8	140.0	4.8	92.6	110.9	6.2	37	2.21
12.	Turkomans (Aqcha)	128.7	7.0	140.3	5.1	91.7	111.7	6.3	29	2.04
13.	Uzbeks (Maimana)	127.4	6.3	141.8	5.0	89.8	110.3	5.7	40	2.30
14.	Uzbeks (Daulatabad)	127.0	8.0	140.9	4.6	90.1	109.9	5.7	27	2.06
15.	Uzbeks (Samangan)	129.5	6.2	142.4	5.0	90.9	112.7	5.2	32	2.24

Notes. A = strong (No. 3), percentage; B = average (Nos. 0-3). MFH = morphological facial height;

MFH = morphological facial index, the result of $\frac{\text{MFH} \times 100}{\text{Biz. B}}$.

TABLE 18: NASAL BRIDGE AND PROFILE

Group	1		2		3		4		5	
	<u>A</u>	<u>B</u>	<u>C</u>	<u>D</u>	<u>\overline{X}</u>	<u>σ</u>	<u>\overline{X}</u>	<u>σ</u>	<u>\overline{X}</u>	<u>σ</u>
Chis (Char Borjak)	50	2.50	99	2.99	53.4	3.6	51.3	3.2	37.2	2.7
s (Ghazni)	15	2.08	92	2.92	54.3	3.3	51.7	3.3	37.8	2.3
s (Nizhrao)	25	2.24	98	2.98	53.8	3.4	51.0	3.2	36.2	2.3
s (Panjsher)	17	2.17	100	3.00	53.3	3.3	50.7	3.0	37.5	2.6
s (Samangan)	29	2.27	98	2.98	55.0	3.7	51.7	3.5	36.6	2.2
sivani" (Khoshi)	35	2.34	97	2.97	54.7	3.6	51.9	3.4	37.5	2.8
ra (Jaghori)	8	1.91	77	2.76	55.3	3.5	50.8	3.3	37.7	2.7
ra (Uruzgan)	5	1.84	76	2.71	54.1	4.3	49.5	4.0	37.2	2.3
ians (Kang)	38	2.38	100	3.00	53.0	3.4	50.7	3.2	37.5	2.5
bash (Kandahar)	26	2.24	100	3.00	55.2	2.9	52.2	3.1	37.7	2.6
omans (Andknoi)	6	1.97	85	2.82	55.5	3.6	50.8	3.3	36.9	2.5
omans (Aqcha)	11	2.03	85	2.85	55.3	3.6	50.5	3.4	37.3	2.2
ks (Maimana)	13	2.12	95	2.95	55.4	3.1	51.8	3.1	37.2	2.5
ks (Daulatabad)	7	1.89	80	2.78	54.6	3.8	50.6	3.8	37.3	2.9
ks (Samangan)	8	1.86	82	2.82	55.7	3.4	51.3	3.0	37.0	2.0

otes. 1 = height of nasal bridge; 2 = transverse profile of nasal ridge; 3 = nasal height from lower edge of eyebrows; 4 = height of nasal bridge; 5 = nasal breadth. A = high (No. 3), percentage; B = average (Nos. 1-3); C = convex (No. 3), percentage; D = average (Nos. 1-3).

TABLE 19: NASAL INDICES AND PROFILE

<u>No.</u>	<u>Group</u>	<u>NI</u>	<u>NI</u>	<u>Nasal Profile</u>							
				<u>A</u>	<u>B</u>	<u>C</u>	<u>D</u>	<u>E</u>	<u>F</u>	<u>G</u>	<u>H</u>
1.	Baluchis (Char Borjak)	69.7	72.6	40	2.40	37	2.37	0	48	0	52
2.	Tajiks (Ghazni)	69.7	73.2	30	2.30	13	2.04	3	63	6	28
3.	Tajiks (Nizhrao)	67.4	71.0	35	2.35	24	2.15	0	55	9	36
4.	Tajiks (Panjsheer)	70.3	73.8	33	2.33	24	2.18	3	52	3	42
5.	Tajiks (Samangan)	66.6	70.7	39	2.38	26	2.19	3	46	5	46
6.	"Parsivani" (Khoshi)	68.6	72.3	42	2.42	24	2.18	2	45	4	49
7.	Hazara (Jaghori)	68.2	74.3	26	2.26	5	1.94	3	69	8	20
8.	Hazara (Uruzgan)	68.8	75.4	26	2.26	12	1.94	11	59	8	22
9.	Persians (Kang)	70.7	73.9	41	2.41	28	2.24	1	48	3	48
10.	Qizibash (Kandahar)	68.2	72.2	28	2.28	26	2.20	2	56	4	38
11.	Turkomans (Andkhai)	66.6	72.7	31	2.31	4	1.81	5	64	18	13
12.	Turkomans (Aqcha)	67.5	73.9	27	2.26	6	1.90	9	60	9	22
13.	Uzbeks (Maimana)	67.1	71.8	28	2.28	20	2.11	4	57	5	34
14.	Uzbeks (Daulatabad)	68.4	73.9	23	2.23	4	1.95	4	73	5	18
15.	Uzbeks (Samangan)	66.4	72.1	27	2.27	12	1.93	10	54	9	27

Notes. First NI column is based on height from lower edge of eyebrows; second NI column on height of nasal

bridge. A = convex (No. 3), percentage; B = average (Nos. 1-3); C = convex (No. 3), percentage;

D = average (Nos. 1-3); E = concave; F = straight; G = concavo-convex; H = convex. A — B = bony;

C — D = cartilaginous; E — H = general.

TABLE 20: NASAL TIP, BASE AND HEIGHT AND PROJECTION OF ALAE

<u>No.</u>	<u>Group</u>	<u>I</u>		<u>II</u>		<u>III</u>		<u>IV</u>		<u>V</u>	
		<u>A</u>	<u>B</u>	<u>C</u>	<u>D</u>	<u>E</u>	<u>F</u>	<u>G</u>	<u>H</u>	<u>I</u>	<u>J</u>
1.	Baluchis (Char Borjak)	23	2.04	26	2.12	6	2.01	5	1.49	8	1.67
2.	Tajiks (Ghazni)	24	2.05	23	2.06	9	2.04	19	1.77	21	1.86
3.	Tajiks (Nizhrao)	17	2.01	26	2.16	6	1.97	9	1.45	11	1.74
4.	Tajiks (Panjsher)	24	2.09	25	2.11	7	2.02	9	1.50	14	1.70
5.	Tajiks (Samangan)	12	1.95	12	1.95	4	1.98	6	1.50	7	1.75
6.	"Parsivani" (Khoshi)	19	2.09	22	2.12	8	2.03	9	1.49	9	1.64
7.	Hazara (Jaghori)	19	1.95	19	1.97	6	1.98	6	1.28	9	1.79
8.	Hazara (Uruzgan)	15	1.89	16	1.88	6	2.00	5	1.42	7	1.67
9.	Persians (Kang)	23	2.03	27	2.09	11	2.10	20	1.85	21	1.98
10.	Qizilbash (Kandahar)	12	1.96	14	2.00	8	2.08	10	1.46	12	1.66
11.	Turkomans (Andkhai)	2	1.71	2	1.65	4	2.00	8	1.49	11	1.72
12.	Turkomans (Aqcha)	7	1.80	6	1.76	5	2.02	5	1.55	6	1.74
13.	Uzbeks (Maimana)	22	2.07	23	2.06	6	2.05	6	1.54	6	1.67
14.	Uzbeks (Daulatabad)	9	1.80	7	1.78	4	1.97	7	1.46	9	1.70
15.	Uzbeks (Samangan)	7	1.83	7	1.80	1	1.99	5	1.49	7	1.71

Notes. I = position of nasal tip; II = position of nasal base; III = height of alae; IV = development of alae;

V = projection of alae. A = depressed (No. 3), percentage; B = average (Nos. 1-3); C = depressed

(No. 3), percentage; D = average (Nos. 1-3); E = large (No. 3), percentage; F = average (Nos. 1-3);

G = strong (No. 3), percentage; H = average (Nos. 1-3); I = strong (No. 3), percentage; J = average (Nos. 1-3).

TABLE 21: POSITION AND FORM OF NOSTRILS AND MONGOLIAN FOLD

No.	Group	1		2		3	4			
		<u>A</u>	<u>B</u>	<u>C</u>	<u>D</u>		<u>E</u>	<u>F</u>	<u>G</u>	<u>H</u>
1.	Baluchis (Char Borjak)	5	1.32	23	2.22	98	99	1	0	0.01
2.	Tajiks (Ghazni)	6	1.51	15	2.11	100	95	5	0	0.05
3.	Tajiks (Nizhrao)	3	1.27	17	2.16	99	96	4	0	0.04
4.	Tajiks (Panjsher)	4	1.40	15	2.14	98	98	2	0	0.02
5.	Tajiks (Samangan)	5	1.43	26	2.25	97	91	8	0	0.10
6.	"Parsivani" (Khoshi)	4	1.51	18	2.17	99	98	2	0	0.02
7.	Hazara (Jaghor)	7	1.42	13	2.00	91	87	111	0	0.15
8.	Hazara (Uruzgan)	4	1.32	10	1.95	89	79	16	0	0.26
9.	Persians (Kang)	16	1.69	23	2.21	100	100	0	0	0.00
10.	Qizilbash (Kandahar)	12	1.40	30	2.24	100	94	6	0	0.06
11.	Turkomans (Andkhai)	8	1.40	16	2.09	90	73	19	2	0.37
12.	Turkomans (Aqcha)	2	1.43	17	2.13	98	77	19	0	0.27
13.	Uzbeks (Maimana)	7	1.54	19	2.17	97	92	8	0	0.08
14.	Uzbeks (Daulatabad)	5	1.53	20	2.11	96	75	18	0	0.32
15.	Uzbeks (Samangan)	5	1.42	12	2.04	93	85	12	0	0.18

Notes. 1 = merging of alae with nose = lip furrow; A = complete (No. 3) percentage; B = average (Nos. 1-3); 2 = position of nostrils; C = sagittal (No. 3), percentage; D = average (Nos. 1-3). 3 = form of nostrils with percentage of oval form. 4 = epicanthus (Mongolian fold); E = absent (No. 0), percentage; F = slight (No. 1), percentage; G = marked (No. 3), percentage; H = average (Nos. 0-3).

TABLE 22: EYEFOLD DEVELOPMENT

No.	Group	1				2				3			
		<u>A</u>	<u>B</u>	<u>C</u>	<u>D</u>	<u>E</u>	<u>F</u>	<u>G</u>	<u>H</u>	<u>I</u>	<u>J</u>	<u>K</u>	<u>L</u>
1.	Baluchis (Char Borjak)	52	45	0	0.51	48	48	0	0.56	48	48	0	0.56
2.	Tajiks (Ghazni)	33	54	2	0.82	25	59	3	0.94	25	59	3	0.94
3.	Tajiks (Nizhrao)	51	44	1	0.55	46	48	1	0.61	46	48	1	0.61
4.	Tajiks (Panjsher)	48	42	1	0.63	38	50	1	0.75	38	50	1	0.75
5.	Tajiks (Samangan)	44	49	1	0.64	39	52	1	0.77	39	52	1	0.77
6.	"Parsivani" (Khoshi)	52	40	2	0.58	40	47	3	0.76	40	47	3	0.76
7.	Hazara (Jaghori)	25	45	10	1.15	9	51	16	1.47	9	51	16	1.47
8.	Hazara (Uruzgan)	17	44	18	1.40	5	46	24	1.68	5	46	24	1.68
9.	Persians (Kang)	39	51	0	0.71	33	55	0	0.79	33	55	0	0.79
10.	Qizilbash (Kandahar)	48	48	0	0.52	48	48	0	0.52	48	48	0	0.52
11.	Turkomans (Andkhoi)	21	53	6	1.12	17	57	6	1.16	17	57	6	1.16
12.	Turkomans (Aqcha)	17	57	3	1.12	15	57	4	1.17	15	57	4	1.17
13.	Uzbeks (Maimana)	44	50	1	0.63	33	57	2	0.79	33	57	2	0.79
14.	Uzbeks (Daulatabad)	21	45	9	1.22	14	50	9	1.31	14	50	9	1.31
15.	Uzbeks (Samangan)	27	41	11	1.16	16	45	13	1.36	16	45	13	1.36

Notes. 1 = inner; 2 = middle; 3 = external. A = absent (No. 0), percentage; B = slight (No. 1), percentage; C = marked (No. 3), percentage; D = average (Nos. 0-3); E = absent (No. 0), percentage; F = slight (No. 1), percentage; G = marked (No. 3), percentage; H = average (Nos. 0-3); I = absent (No. 0), percentage; J = slight (No. 1), percentage; K = marked (No. 3), percentage; L = average.

TABLE 23: EYE SLITS AND LIP MEASUREMENTS

No.	Group	1		2		3		4		5	
		<u>A</u>	<u>B</u>	<u>C</u>	<u>D</u>	<u>X</u>	<u>S</u>	<u>X</u>	<u>S</u>	<u>E</u>	<u>F</u>
1.	Baluchis (Char Borjak)	4	2.01	13	2.11	50.5	3.1	13.1	2.0	24	1.78
2.	Tajiks (Ghazni)	8	2.02	17	2.15	50.4	2.8	14.0	2.9	22	1.87
3.	Tajiks (Nizhrao)	6	2.02	17	2.09	49.7	2.9	12.5	2.2	33	1.67
4.	Tajiks (Panjsher)	10	2.04	3	1.96	50.6	3.6	13.3	2.4	25	1.77
5.	Tajiks (Samangan)	15	2.13	12	2.11	48.3	3.1	14.1	2.3	12	1.94
6.	"Parsivani" (Khoshi)	6	1.96	16	2.14	51.5	2.7	14.1	2.4	13	1.92
7.	Hazara (Jaghori)	2	1.86	22	2.20	50.1	3.3	14.6	2.4	8	1.98
8.	Hazara (Uruzgan)	2	1.66	25	2.24	49.1	3.1	13.7	2.3	13	1.91
9.	Persians (Kang)	7	1.94	11	2.08	50.4	3.2	12.8	2.0	26	1.74
10.	Qizilbash (Kandahar)	28	2.28	24	2.22	49.7	2.6	14.2	2.7	15	1.89
11.	Turkomans (Andkhai)	3	1.85	26	2.26	49.6	3.1	15.2	2.4	2	2.07
12.	Turkomans (Aqcha)	4	1.84	36	2.36	49.6	3.1	14.9	2.7	10	2.01
13.	Uzbeks (Maimana)	5	1.94	9	2.07	51.3	3.2	14.4	2.5	8	1.99
14.	Uzbeks (Daulatabad)	4	1.83	29	2.27	51.1	3.2	14.9	2.3	9	1.96
15.	Uzbeks (Samangan)	3	1.80	20	2.20	50.7	3.0	15.0	2.4	7	2.03

Notes. 1 = width of eye slits; 2 = inclination of eye slits; 3 = mouth width; 4 = height of dermal part of upper lip (in mm.); 5 = height of upper lip. A = large (No. 3), percentage; B = average (Nos. 1-3); C = outer angle (No. 3), percentage; D = average (Nos. 1-3), percentage; E = low (No. 1), percentage; F = average (Nos. 1-3).

TABLE 24: LIP MEASUREMENTS AND EAR LOBES

No.	Group	1		2		3			4			5	
		$\frac{A}{\text{}}$	$\frac{B}{\text{}}$	$\frac{X}{\text{}}$	$\frac{S}{\text{}}$	$\frac{C}{\text{}}$	$\frac{D}{\text{}}$	$\frac{E}{\text{}}$	$\frac{F}{\text{}}$	$\frac{G}{\text{}}$	$\frac{H}{\text{}}$	$\frac{I}{\text{}}$	$\frac{J}{\text{}}$
1.	Baluchis (Char Borjak)	34	2.27	14.5	3.0	78	9	1.96	81	10	2.01	78	2.74
2.	Tajiks (Ghazni)	15	1.94	15.8	3.3	68	12	1.92	69	17	2.03	57	2.43
3.	Tajiks (Nizhrao)	47	2.40	16.0	3.9	66	22	2.10	61	27	2.18	56	2.42
4.	Tajiks (Panjsher)	29	2.17	16.3	3.9	63	18	1.99	61	28	2.17	54	2.35
5.	Tajiks (Samangan)	35	2.21	15.2	3.5	71	13	1.97	69	16	2.01	59	2.47
6.	"Parsivani" (Khoshi)	28	2.18	14.9	4.0	66	8	1.82	66	14	1.94	50	2.39
7.	Hazara (Jaghori)	8	1.67	16.1	3.4	72	13	1.98	76	15	2.06	48	2.28
8.	Hazara (Uruzgan)	5	1.56	15.9	3.3	76	13	2.02	79	13	2.06	46	2.32
9.	Persians (Kang)	36	2.27	13.4	3.8	59	5	1.69	64	4	1.72	75	2.68
10.	Qizilbash (Kandahar)	10	2.00	16.5	2.5	48	27	2.02	61	31	2.23	74	2.68
11.	Turkomans (Andkhai)	3	1.76	15.9	4.1	68	12	1.92	70	18	2.06	51	2.35
12.	Turkomans (Aqcha)	20	1.92	15.5	3.3	64	17	1.99	68	20	2.08	38	2.25
13.	Uzbeks (Mairmana)	10	1.88	15.6	3.5	64	15	1.94	65	24	2.13	58	2.46
14.	Uzbeks (Daulatabad)	7	1.71	16.6	3.3	64	27	2.18	62	31	2.24	39	2.14
15.	Uzbeks (Samangan)	10	1.80	15.1	3.9	69	14	1.97	72	14	2.00	65	2.54

Notes. 1 = profile of upper lip; 2 = lip thickness (both lips); 3 = upper lip thickness; 4 = lower lip thickness;

5 = ear lobe. A = opisthocheilic (No. 3), percentage; B = average (Nos. 1-3); C = medium (No. 2), percentage; D = thick (No. 3), percentage; E = average (Nos. 1-4); F = medium (No. 2), percentage; G = thick (No. 3), percentage; H = average (Nos. 1-4); I = free (No. 3), percentage; J = average (Nos. 1-3).

TABLE 25: HEAD MEASUREMENTS AND INDICES

<u>No.</u>	<u>Group</u>	<u>Head Length</u>		<u>Head Breadth</u>		<u>Cephalic Index</u>	<u>Physiognomic Index</u>		
		\overline{X}	σ	\overline{X}	σ		$\overline{No.}$	\overline{X}	σ
1.	Baluchis (Char Borjak)	189.1	6.0	145.9	4.9	77.2	97	178.7	8.0
2.	Tajiks (Ghazni)	192.4	4.9	143.7	4.5	74.7	96	183.2	8.7
3.	Tajiks (Nizhrao)	184.9	7.0	147.2	5.8	79.6	94	178.9	9.4
4.	Tajiks (Panjsher)	185.1	7.4	153.9	6.4	83.2	85	180.4	7.7
5.	Tajiks (Samangan)	183.4	7.4	153.2	6.0	83.6	94	187.4	8.8
6.	"Parsivani" (Khoshi)	185.5	7.3	149.7	6.3	80.7	96	183.0	9.0
7.	Hazara (Jaghori)	183.2	7.0	155.6	5.5	85.0	119	187.9	8.6
8.	Hazara (Uruzgan)	185.6	7.4	153.4	6.2	82.6	93	183.6	9.5
9.	Persians (Kang)	191.8	5.6	145.7	4.6	76.0	98	180.4	9.8
10.	Qizilbash (Kandahar)	191.9	6.8	144.7	6.0	75.4	39	181.8	8.7
11.	Turkomans (Andkhai)	192.8	6.4	147.5	4.4	76.5	94	192.0	9.1
12.	Turkomans (Aqcha)	193.0	6.0	146.0	4.7	75.7	99	189.4	10.2
13.	Uzbeks (Mainana)	185.5	6.2	154.5	4.9	83.2	89	187.9	9.3
14.	Uzbeks (Daulatabad)	184.9	6.7	151.5	5.0	82.0	47	186.9	9.5
15.	Uzbeks (Samangan)	182.6	6.7	155.5	5.7	85.2	92	190.0	7.9

TABLE 26: STATURE AND HEAD MEASUREMENTS

No.	Group	MFD		Forehead Slope			Supraorbital Crest			Stature	
		\overline{X}	σ	A	B	C	D	\overline{X}	σ		
1.	Baluchis (Char Borjak)	102.9	3.8	73	2.67	76	1.28	1653	58		
2.	Tajiks (Ghazni)	103.3	4.1	70	2.67	84	1.19	1672	57		
3.	Tajiks (Nizhrao)	102.5	4.5	68	2.63	79	1.27	1649	53		
4.	Tajiks (Panjsher)	104.8	4.8	76	2.73	70	1.34	1630	54		
5.	Tajiks (Samangan)	104.6	4.2	86	2.82	81	1.22	1675	53		
6.	"Parsivani" (Khoshi)	104.4	4.5	71	2.63	78	1.29	1672	50		
7.	Hazara (Jaghori)	104.1	4.7	55	2.50	63	1.41	1696	57		
8.	Hazara (Uruzgan)	104.4	4.4	79	2.75	91	1.11	1659	60		
9.	Persians (Kang)	102.5	3.5	82	2.79	75	1.27	1657	56		
10.	Qizilbash (Kandahar)	101.2	4.8	64	2.56	74	1.28	1646	52		
11.	Turkomans (Andkhoy)	104.0	4.8	70	2.69	87	1.14	1677	54		
12.	Turkomans (Aqcha)	104.0	3.9	76	2.73	80	1.24	1684	57		
13.	Uzbeks (Maimana)	105.3	3.7	81	2.78	81	1.22	1664	54		
14.	Uzbeks (Daulatabad)	104.7	4.5	82	2.82	82	1.18	1665	57		
15.	Uzbeks (Samangan)	105.5	4.7	89	2.89	87	1.13	1679	47		

Notes. A = straight (No. 3), percentage; B = average (Nos. 1-3), percentage; C = slight (No. 1), percentage;
D = average (Nos. 1-4), percentage.

TABLE 27: SUMMARY OF SELECTED ANTHROPOMETRIC DATA¹

<u>No.</u>	<u>Group</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>A</u>	<u>B</u>	<u>C</u>	<u>D</u>	<u>E</u>	<u>F</u>	<u>G</u>	<u>H</u>	<u>J</u>	<u>K</u>	<u>L</u>
1.	Brahui (Registan)	100	902	100.6	113	86	0	1	49	134	83	164	49
2.	Brahui (Garmseel)	100	1001	101.5	117	91	0	1	49	134	81	164	44
3.	Hindus (Kandahar)	104	928	99.8	137	94	1	6	31	132	77	174	47
4.	Hindus (Kabul)	72	964	98.4	146	92	0	3	29	133	76	166	62
5.	Gujars (Kunar)	44	990	99.7	139	84	0	0	36	138	77	171	81
6.	Gujars (Alingar)	41	984	99.7	159	90	0	0	54	135	76	168	72
7.	Jats	50	911	102.7	132	94	0	2	38	133	75	164	76
8.	Nari	34	945	98.3	139	88	0	0	32	137	76	165	81
9.	Chilasi	40	882	99.5	146	72	0	0	68	138	76	165	79
10.	Pashai (Alingar)	70	877	102.9	142	71	3	1	57	137	76	166	72, 73
11.	Pashai (Alichang)	70	921	101.5	150	79	1	0	50	138	80	164	74
12.	Pashai (Tagao)	71	886	101.1	121	61	0	0	45	139	83	164	71
13.	Tirahi	100	874	105.1	120	85	3	1	43	136	77	165	77, 78
14.	Kati	113	959	101.2	140	80	2	2	48	137	77	166	82
15.	Ashkuni	63	990	99.0	154	55	12	2	62	136	77	165	72
16.	Ormuri	75	906	102.8	111	75	2	3	39	137	77	170	61
17.	Parachi (Pachagan)	69	906	102.0	125	72	3	0	55	138	84	163	70
18.	Parachi (Guchulan)	40	855	103.4	113	65	0	5	30	134	79	166	70
19.	Parachi (Shutul)	54	944	102.0	118	63	4	2	30	136	83	161	68
20.	Pushtun (Durrani, nomad)	77	984	101.7	105	61	4	2	40	140	75	169	11
21.	Pushtun (Herat)	112	920	103.3	107	78	2	2	36	137	73	167	26, 28 30, 32, 33

1. A = "Europeoid" complex; B = fronto-mandibular index; C = labial-vertical index; D = dark eyes; E = light eyes; F = concave nose; G = convex nose; H = bizygomatic breadth; J = cephalic index; K = stature; L = reference number on Map 1.

TABLE 27: SUMMARY OF SELECTED ANTHROPOMETRIC DATA (Continued)

<u>No.</u>	<u>Group</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>A</u>	<u>B</u>	<u>C</u>	<u>D</u>	<u>E</u>	<u>F</u>	<u>G</u>	<u>H</u>	<u>J</u>	<u>K</u>	<u>L</u>
22.	Pushtun (Farah)	100	950	103.6	113	84	0	2	43	136	74	168	37, 38
23.	Pushtun (Girishk)	100	937	101.6	132	83	1	2	34	136	80	165	45, 46
24.	Pushtun (Kandahar)	100	950	101.1	118	79	0	2	32	136	80	169	47
25.	Pushtun (Spin Boldak)	100	931	100.6	124	82	2	4	46	138	82	169	48
26.	Pushtun (Zabol)	123	917	102.6	132	70	3	6	41	136	79	168	50
27.	Pushtun (Gilizai, nomad)	93	958	101.9	123	66	5	2	33	138	81	167	50
28.	Pushtun (Uruzgan)	100	937	101.5	123	65	2	4	32	137	80	169	51, 52
29.	Pushtun (Ghazni)	100	880	101.5	144	67	1	3	32	137	81	168	55, 56
30.	Pushtun (Katavaz)	100	972	101.4	120	66	1	0	44	138	82	170	57
31.	Pushtun (Kushi)	100	1006	102.2	124	60	4	2	44	141	77	171	59
32.	Pushtun (Gilizai, nomad)	100	965	101.1	126	55	4	1	39	141	80	169	59
33.	Pushtun (Wardak)	100	910	101.6	120	55	1	1	40	136	75	170	64
34.	Pushtun (Tagao)	100	917	99.1	130	62	2	3	37	139	85	164	71
35.	Pushtun (Laghman)	100	837	102.6	127	78	2	3	43	136	78	166	73, 75
36.	Pushtun (Nangrahar)	100	956	103.7	123	80	1	0	51	137	77	167	77
37.	Pushtun (Kunar)	100	953	102.4	130	86	2	4	51	138	76	169	80, 81
38.	Baluchi (Chakhansur)	100	981	103.0	105	90	0	2	50	135	77	164	41
39.	Baluchi (Char Borjak)	100	890	102.2	111	90	0	0	52	134	77	165	43
40.	Vakhans	103	795	99.9	116	67	1	3	42	138	85	162	1, 2
41.	Ishkashims	109	818	100.7	118	58	2	4	44	138	84	164	3
42.	"Zebaki"	100	767	102.2	112	70	4	3	28	139	84	162	4
43.	Tajiks (Jurm)	124	859	102.6	119	48	2	2	34	140	85	168	5, 6

TABLE 27: SUMMARY OF SELECTED ANTHROPOMETRIC DATA (Continued)

No.	Group	No.	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	J	K	L
44.	Tajiks (Keshern)	93	853	101.0	117	64	2	2	33	140	85	166	7
45.	Tajiks (Samangan)	100	762	103.5	108	78	1	3	46	140	84	168	14
46.	Tajiks (Balkh)	102	712	101.5	108	87	0	0	38	140	83	167	15
47.	Tajiks (Sangcharak)	100	818	103.3	107	74	2	5	26	143	85	167	16, 17, 18
48.	Tajiks (Herat)	88	839	103.5	104	84	1	2	27	136	74	167	26,30,32,33
49.	Tajiks (Farah)	100	867	102.1	113	91	1	4	29	135	73	166	37, 38, 39
50.	Tajiks (Ghazni)	100	811	101.4	113	62	0	3	28	135	75	167	58
51.	Tajiks (Charikar)	100	864	101.5	123	76	0	1	41	137	80	166	67
52.	Tajiks (Panjsher)	100	838	98.7	122	59	1	3	42	138	83	163	69
53.	Tajiks (Nizhrao)	100	867	102.2	128	59	5	0	36	135	80	165	70
54.	Tajik (Laghman)	100	845	103.2	137	86	1	4	30	136	79	164	75
55.	Taimuri, Zuri, Tari (Tairi)	58	967	101.1	99	86	0	3	38	136	74	165	37
56.	Jamshedi	100	818	103.7	114	80	0	2	45	136	74	166	26, 27
57.	Aimaks (Qala-i-Nau)	100	740	106.7	98	70	0	4	31	141	75	167	24
58.	Aimaks (Firozkohi)	100	867	104.9	99	74	2	2	33	137	74	167	24, 25
59.	Aimaks (Taimeni)	100	763	102.2	110	77	0	2	29	137	75	165	34, 35
60.	"Parsivani" (Kushi)	105	824	101.3	106	71	0	2	49	138	61	167	60
61.	Hazara (Doshi)	100	460	103.6	108	75	0	7	22	143	85	166	13
62.	Hazara (Ghorband)	80	380	103.3	117	76	0	12	20	143	84	166	66
63.	Hazara (Sangcharak)	100	392	104.6	121	72	0	16	18	143	84	164	16, 17, 18
64.	Hazara (Lal)	100	455	104.6	121	78	0	10	15	143	83	164	36
65.	Hazara (Panjao)	98	424	104.4	110	70	1	13	21	142	83	164	65

TABLE 27: SUMMARY OF SELECTED ANTHROPOMETRIC DATA (Continued)

<u>No.</u>	<u>Group</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>A</u>	<u>B</u>	<u>C</u>	<u>D</u>	<u>E</u>	<u>F</u>	<u>G</u>	<u>H</u>	<u>J</u>	<u>K</u>	<u>L</u>
66.	Hazara (Besud)	118	404	104.8	105	69	1	17	12	140	78	165	63
67.	Hazara (Jaghori)	132	485	104.4	110	67	1	3	20	142	85	170	53, 54
68.	Hazara (Uruzgan)	103	454	103.3	118	78	1	11	22	141	83	166	51, 52
69.	Persians (Khash Rud)	55	849	101.8	119	82	0	5	31	132	76	162	40
70.	Persians (Kang)	100	881	103.4	105	94	0	1	48	134	76	166	42
71.	"Qizilbash" (Kandahar)	106	874	102.6	125	94	0	5	32	134	75	165	47
72.	Afshars	100	773	103.2	100	70	2	3	40	135	75	168	62
73.	Turkomans (Qunduz)	100	549	105.6	104	82	2	3	25	141	76	168	10
74.	Turkomans (Aqcha)	104	494	107.5	104	83	0	9	22	140	76	168	19
75.	Turkomans (Andkhai)	102	490	106.6	105	73	0	5	13	140	76	168	20, 21
76.	Turkomans (Herat)	109	692	106.6	105	75	1	5	30	137	73	168	28, 29
77.	Uzbeks (Badakhshan)	138	644	103.5	112	60	2	12	20	143	85	167	6, 8, 9
78.	Uzbeks (Samangan)	100	530	106.8	101	72	1	10	27	142	85	168	14
79.	Uzbeks (Balkh)	97	634	103.4	100	80	0	4	22	141	81	165	15
80.	Uzbeks (Sangcharak)	100	583	105.2	110	81	1	7	25	142	84	166	16, 17
81.	Uzbeks (Daulatabad)	56	492	105.0	111	87	0	4	18	141	82	166	21
82.	Uzbeks (Maimana)	100	690	104.7	108	81	1	4	34	142	83	166	22, 23
83.	Moghul (Ab Qul)	72	698	105.2	105	68	0	7	19	139	76	167	12
84.	Moghul (Herat)	50	645	105.4	96	74	0	6	40	138	74	166	32, 33
85.	Arabs	90	839	103.7	108	83	0	0	44	141	82	167	15
86.	Jews	23	960	103.9	86	87	4	0	52	141	83	163	31

TABLE 28: DESCRIPTIVE CHARACTERS¹

<u>No.</u>	<u>Group</u>	<u>A</u>	<u>B</u>	<u>C</u>	<u>D</u>	<u>E</u>	<u>F</u>	<u>G</u>
1.	Brahui, Baluchi, Persians	75	36.9	73	11	15.1	376	24
2.	Jats, Gujars, Hindus	61	36.8	71	9	17.6	194	28
3.	Pushtun (Farah, Girishk except Uruzgan)	20	37.1	70	8	16.4	744	24
4.	Tajiks (except Farah)	14	36.7	71	16	16.0	327	27
5.	Dardic and "Kafirs"	21	35.9	69	11	17.1	284	28

1. A = skin color (Von Luschan Nos. 10-18; B = nasal length; C = nasal index; D = prochelvia of the upper lip (percentages); E = thickness of both lips; F = number of individuals observed for hair form; G = wavy-haired (percentages)).

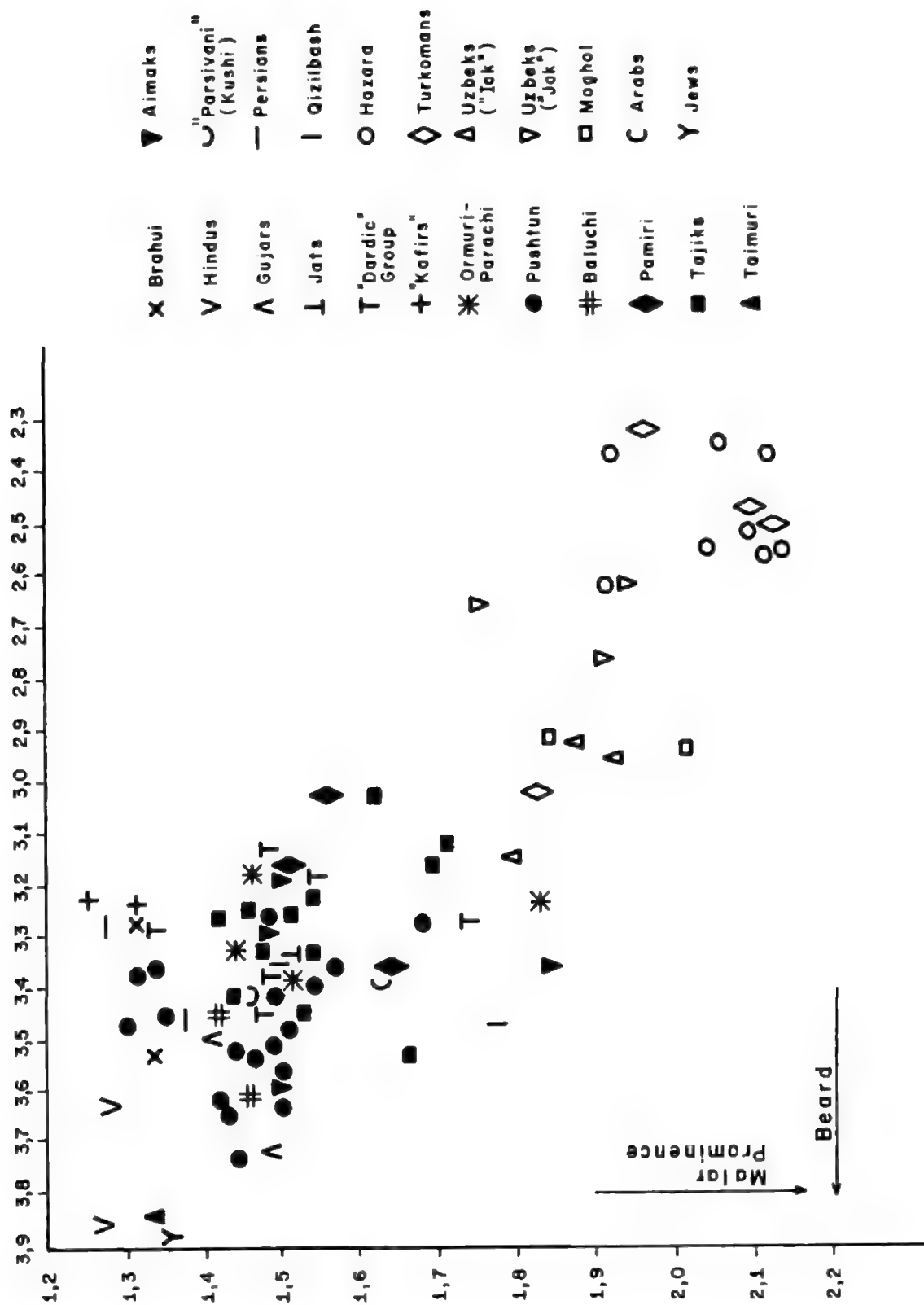


Figure 1. Relation of beard quantity to malar prominence.

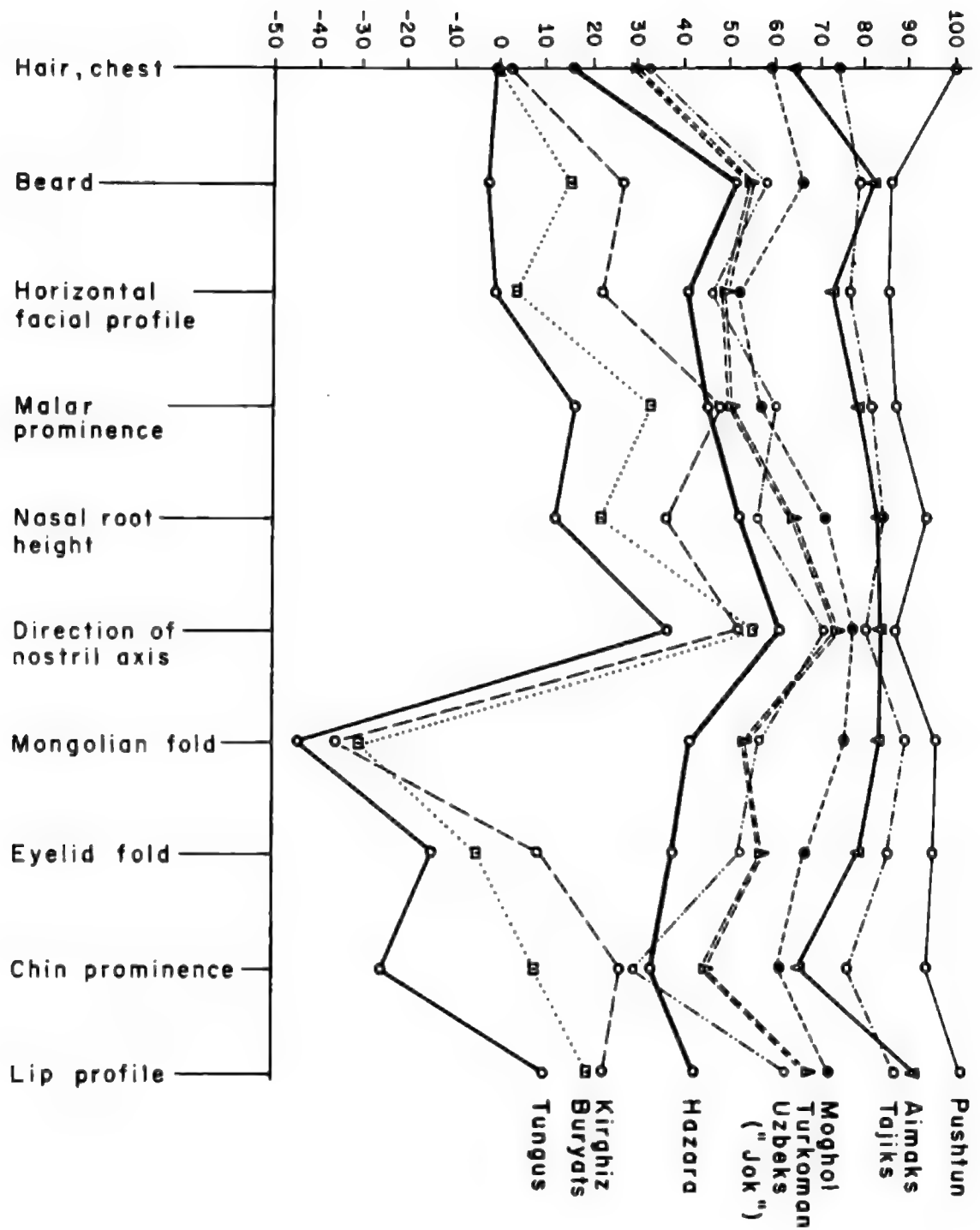


Figure 2. Descriptive characters of selected Groups.

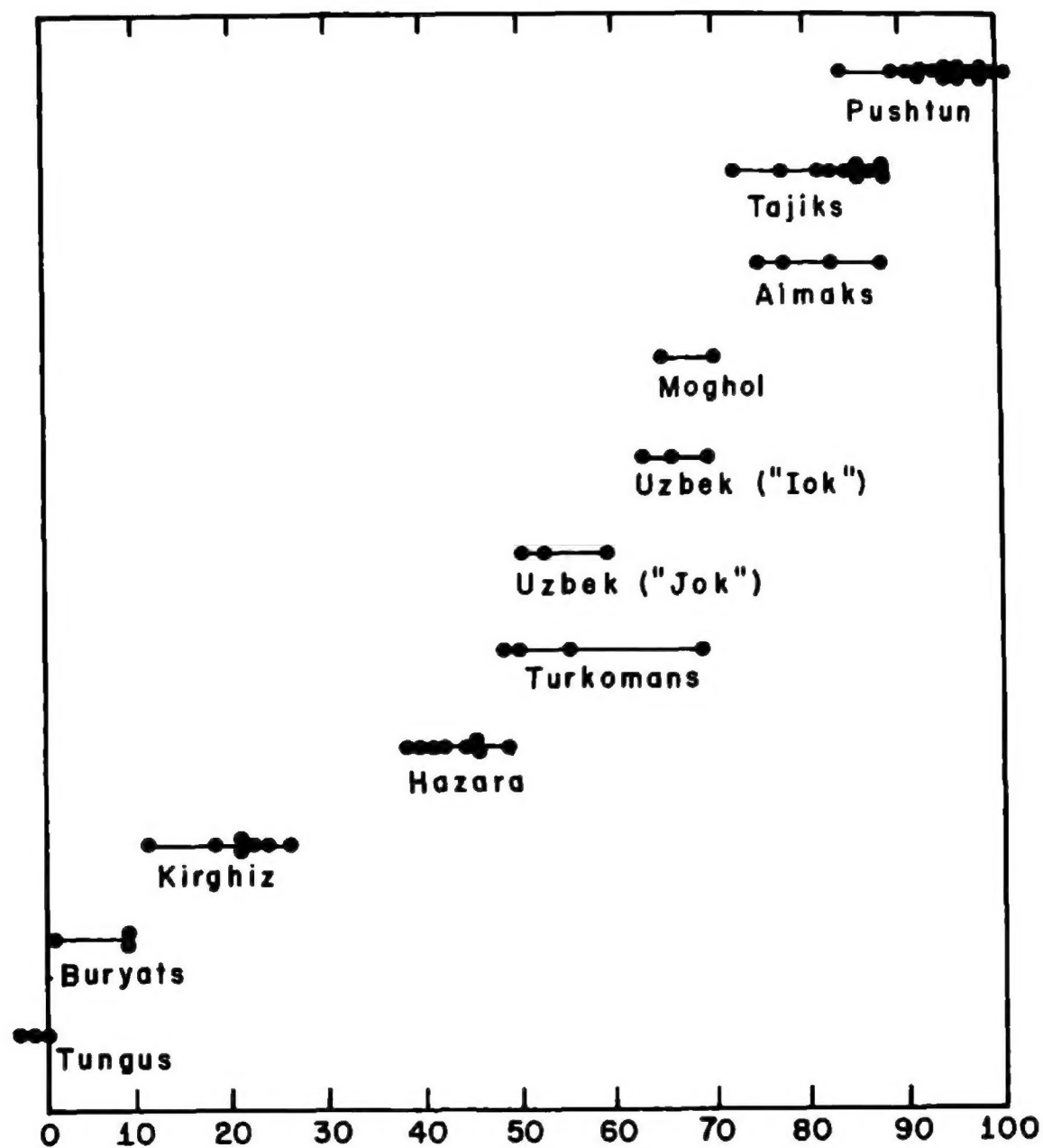
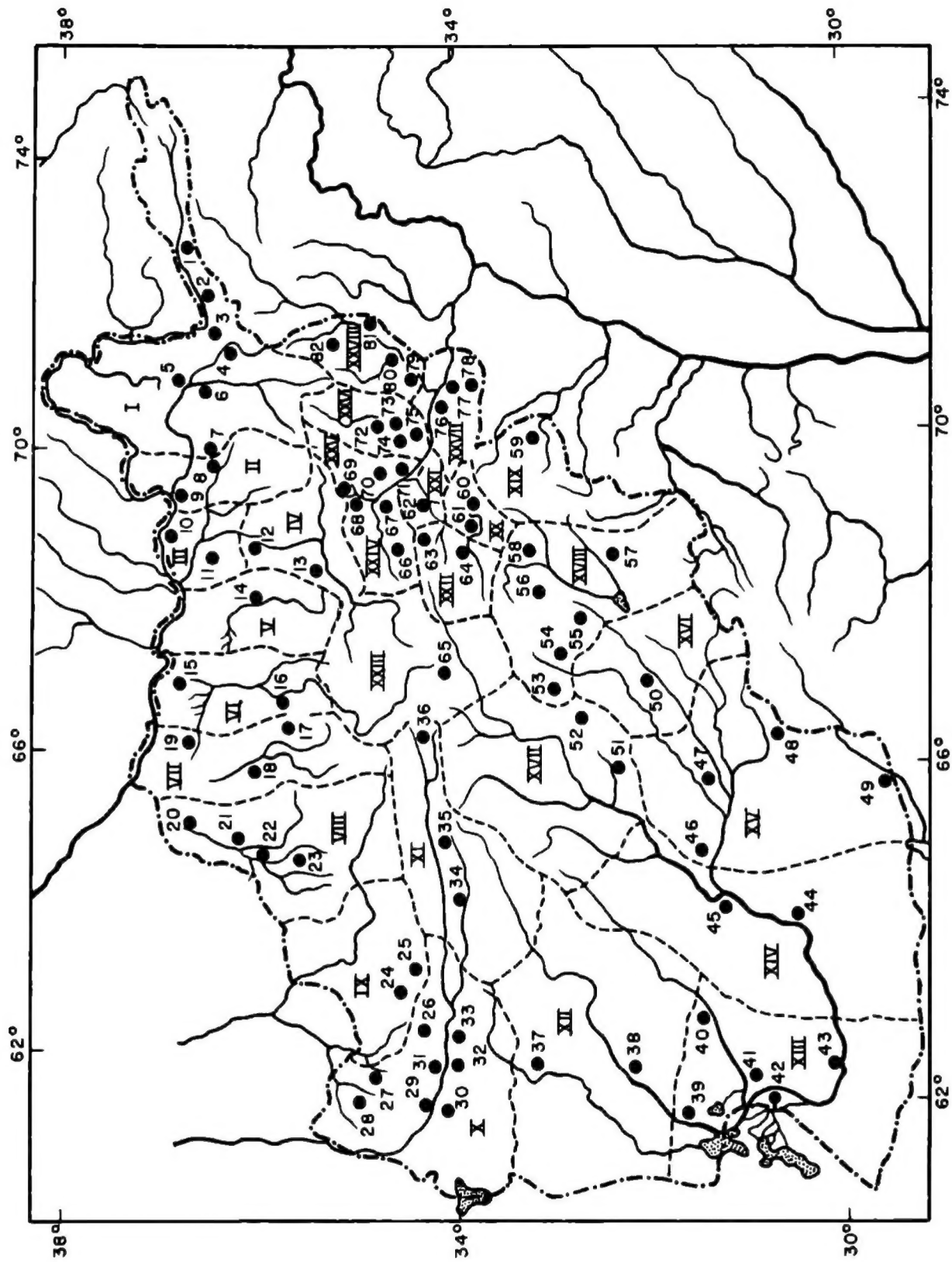


Figure 3. Relative percentages of 11 Groups.



Map 1. Groups studied during Anthropometric Survey, 1964-68.

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